

MASON'S

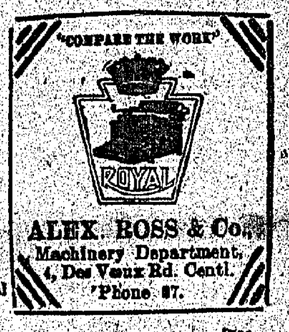
O.K. Sauce,
O.K. Pickles,
Mango Chutney,
Worcestershire Sauce,
Mustard Sauce,
Tomato Catsup.

[1074

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.



ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Machinery Department,
4, Des Vaux Rd. Centl.
'Phone 87.

[787

No. 18,696. 號六十九百六十八萬一第 日四十月三年午戊 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24TH, 1918. 三拜禮 號四十二月四年七國民華中 PRICE, $3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

1463

OTARD'S

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BRANDY.

Shipped by

OTARD, DUPUY & CO.,

COGNAC.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 75

[13

NEW CARTRIDGES.

JUST ARRIVED.

FIRST-CLASS, DAMP PROOF, AMERICAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES:—12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of Chilled Shot.

These Cartridges, made of the finest damp proof material, steel lined inside with brass casing 1¼" deep on the outside, are especially made to withstand the effects of damp climates and are second to none for reliability in the field.

We have also received a consignment of B.S.A. Air Rifles.

INSPECTION INVITED.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

[1896

A LING & CO.,

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description In Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1219.

[1908

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15	minutes
8.00 „	to 10.00 „	„ 10	„
10.00 „	to 11.00 „	„ 15	„
11.30 „	to 12.45 p.m.	„ 15	„
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15 „	„ 10	„
1.15 „	to 1.45 „	„ 15	„
1.45 „	to 2.15 „	„ 10	„
2.15 „	to 5.00 „	„ 15	„
5.00 „	to 8.00 „	„ 10	„

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., 9.30 to 11.00 p.m. Every Half-Hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.			
8.00 „	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15	minutes
10.30 „	to 11.00 a.m.	„ 10	„
11.30 „	to 12.00 noon	„ 15	„
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	„ 10	„
1.00 p.m.	to 5.30 „	„ 15	„
5.30 „	to 6.00 „	„ 10	„
6.00 „	to 8.30 „	„ 15	„
8.30 „	to 9.30 „	„ 10	„

NIGHTS CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vœux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore Order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

[1842

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 12th DECEMBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations		No. 6 Through Express. a.m.	No. 7 Local. a.m.	No. 9 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 11 Local. a.m.	No. 13 Through Express. p.m.	No. 17 Local. p.m.	No. 19 Local. p.m.	No. 21 Local. p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sin Tau)	dep.	7.25		8.30		2.20		Sats., Suns. and Public Holidays excepted.	
SHEK LUNG	dep.	8.40		11.10		4.35			
Shum Chun	dep.	10.25	8.05	4.20	11.45	6.20	5.30	6.20	6.09
Sheung Shui	dep.	—	8.12	4.27	11.52	—	5.37	6.36	6.07
Fanling	dep.	—	8.15	4.41	11.56	—	5.40	6.41	6.11
Taipo Market	dep.	—	8.22	4.53	12.06	—	5.49	6.49	6.13
Taipo	dep.	—	8.32	4.58	12.13	—	5.58	6.51	6.21
Shatin	dep.	—	8.44	5.12	12.24	—	6.04	—	—
Yaumati	dep.	—	8.56	5.28	12.36	—	6.16	—	—
Hung Hom	dep.	—	9.02	5.32	12.42	—	6.20	—	—
KOWLOON	arr.	11.05	9.05	5.35	12.45	7.00	6.23	7.16	6.45

UP TRAINS

Stations		No. 4 Local. a.m.	*No. 6 Through Express. a.m.	No. 8 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 10 Local. a.m.	No. 14 Local. p.m.	No. 16 Local. p.m.	*No. 18 Through Express. p.m.	No. 20 Local. p.m.	No. 22 Local. p.m.
Last Ferry leave	H.K.	6.35	7.55	9.15	10.15	1.15	1.35	2.35	5.05	4.33
KOWLOON	dep.	6.50	8.05	9.30	10.28	1.23	1.43	2.50	5.18	4.50
Hung Hom	dep.	6.54	—	9.36	10.33	1.32	1.52	—	5.22	4.54
Yaumati	dep.	7.00	—	9.43	10.40	1.36	1.58	—	5.27	4.59
Shatin	dep.	7.11	—	9.55	10.52	1.45	2.09	—	5.38	5.11
Taipo	dep.	7.23	•	10.09	11.04	2.01	2.21	•	5.52	5.24
Taipo Market	dep.	7.27	—	10.15	11.08	2.06	2.25	—	5.56	—
Fanling	dep.	7.37	—	10.52	11.17	2.14	2.34	—	6.04	5.35
Sheung Shui	dep.	7.40	•	10.55	11.20	2.18	2.37	•	6.07	5.33
Shum Chun	arr.	7.46	—	—	11.25	2.23	2.41	—	6.12	5.43
	dep.	—	8.50	11.00	—	—	—	2.35	—	—
SHEK LUNG	dep.	—	10.55	2.25	—	—	—	5.33	—	—
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	arr.	—	11.45	4.50	—	—	—	6.45	—	—

Wednesdays and Saturdays only. Sats., Suns. and Public Holidays excepted. Sats., Suns. and Public Holidays only.

* Will stop at Taipo and Sheung Shui to allow First-Class Passengers to alight, on Notice being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.			a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Fanling	dep.	6.20	11.25	2.50	Shataukok	dep.	10.00	1.20	5.00
Shataukok	arr.	9.15	12.20	3.50	Fanling	arr.	11.00	2.20	6.00

[782

MITSUBISHI ZOSEN KAISHA, LTD.

1A., A.B.C., WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.

Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers, Manufacturers of Contrafio Condensers, Stone's Manganese. Bronze Castings, Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.

NAGASAKI WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," NAGASAKI.

GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

	Dock No. 1.	Dock No. 2.	Dock No. 3.
Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet.	350 feet.	714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 „	53 „	83 „
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	26 „	24 „	44 „

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Cranes.

KOBE WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," KOBE.

FLOATING DOCKS.

	No. 1.	No. 2.
Lifting Power	7,000 tons.	12,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in	460 feet.	580 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in	56 „	6 „
Max. Draft of Ship taken in	22 „	26 „

HIKOSHIMA WORKS (Near Shimonoseki)

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," SHIMONOSEKI.

GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks	388 feet 0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom	56 „ 0 „
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	25 „ 7 „

Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.

Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application.

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KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO DODWELL & CO. LTD. QUEEN'S BUILDINGS HONGKONG. OR

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1836. Incorporated in Great Britain.
Total Assets exceed £14,000,000.

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR, PLATE GLASS, FIDELITY, GUARANTEE AND LOSS OF PROFITS INSURANCE.

HONGKONG BRANCH
4 Des Vœux Road, Central
Tel. No. 200.

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Acting Local Manager.

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HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the following revised passage FARES between HONGKONG and CANTON will come into force on 25th March, 1918:—

	DAYBOATS	NIGHTBOATS
Saloon, Single	$ 5.00	$ 7.00
Return	8.00	12.00
2nd Class, Single	2.00	1.80
Deck	1.00	.90

In addition to the above, for the convenience of the travelling Public, a Special 1st Class Return Ticket at Hongkong Currency $11.00 and Chinese Currency $11.80 available one way by Railway and the other by the Company's vessels, will also be issued.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON.	CANTON TO HONGKONG
WEDNESDAY, 24TH APRIL, 1918.	
8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"	8 a.m. "HONAM"
10 p.m. "KINSHAN"	4.00 p.m. "FATSHAN"
THURSDAY, 25TH APRIL, 1918.	
8 a.m. "HONAM"	8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"
10 p.m. "FATSHAN"	4.30 p.m. "KINSHAN"
FRIDAY, 26TH APRIL, 1918.	
8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"	8 a.m. "HONAM"
10 p.m. "KINSHAN"	4.00 p.m. "FATSHAN"

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings:—s.s. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.)
s.s. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.)
s.s. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m.
s.s. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.)

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

[1451

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

My Four Years in Germany' by James W. Gerard	$ 5.00
More Secrets of Potsdam, chronicled by William Le Queux	.60
WHITAKER'S ALMANACK	2.75
LLOYD'S CALENDAR, 1918	.80
Germany the Next Republic? by Carl W. Acketman	6.00
The Merchant Seaman in War, by L. Cope Cornford	4.50
An Airman's Outings, by "Contact"	4.00
Five and Twenty Turkeys and Other Good Cheer, by J. J. Bell	2.00
The Voice of Belgium, being the War Utterances of Cardinal Mercier	2.00
How to Settle the Irish Question, by Bernard Shaw	.40
Ian Hamilton's Despatches from the Dardanelles	2.75
Fleet Annual and Naval Year Book 1917	3.00
The "Dog" and Some Stories, by Esculapius	2.75
The New HAZELL Annual and Almanack, 1918	4.00
Physiology and Psychology of Sex, by S. Herbert	2.75
A Liberty for Five Pounds, by W. Robertson Nicoll	1.00
Two Years of War Seen at Constantinople, by Dr. Struermer	4.50
Wilhelm the Ruthless: Verbal and Pictorial Satire	2.75
A Diplomatic Diary, by Hugh Gibson	6.00
The Story of the Salonica Army, by G. Ward Price	2.75
Early English Portrait Miniatures in the Collections of the Duke of Buccleuch	5.00
Jan, Son of Finn, by A. J. Dawson	4.50
The Long Trick, by "Bartimeus"	2.75
The Marne—and After, by Major A. Corbett-Smith	2.75
The Eternal Fires, by Victoria Cross	1.00
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Hearts of Controversy, by Alice Meynell	4.00
The Old Country: A Book of the Love and Praise of England	2.75
War Aims, by Norman Angell	2.00
Pebbles on the Shore, by "Alpha of the Plough," Illustrated edition	3.50
The Old Front Line, by John Masefield	2.00

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GRACA & CO.,

No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET,
HONGKONG,
Dealers in
POSTAGE STAMPS, VIEW POST-CARDS.
FLOWER SEEDS, TOYS, &c.
Just received a Selection of
MAMA DOLLS
I TALK!!

[1845

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the outcarrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PAKE,
Superintendent.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER,
No. 129, Des Vœux Road Central,
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833.

[1887

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM U.S.A., JAPAN AND SHANGHAI.

THE Motorship

"JUTLANDIA,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 29th instant will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 29th instant, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

THORESEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1918. [1923

NOW ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETING of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS for the Session, 1917.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE $2

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

HOTELS

THE

HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

[14

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Telephone No 373.
Tel. Address: "VICTORIA."

J. W. SHELL,
Manager.

[22

THE

PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above sea level.

15 Minutes from landing stage.

Under the management of

MRS. BLAIR.

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THE

VICTORIA HOTEL, CANTON.

Situated on the British Concession, Shameen.

The only European Hotel in Canton.

Guides and Chairs provided.

Every information and special attention given to Tourists.

Reasonable Rates.

Under the personal Management of Mr. and Mrs. GEO. B. EYLES.

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MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA (MITSUBISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, KISHIDARE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SAYO, KANADA, SAINNEW, KAMIYAMADA, BIBAI AND OYUBARI COLLIERIES.

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Cable Address:—"IWASAKI."
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For Particulars apply to—
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No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

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G. MOUSSION,

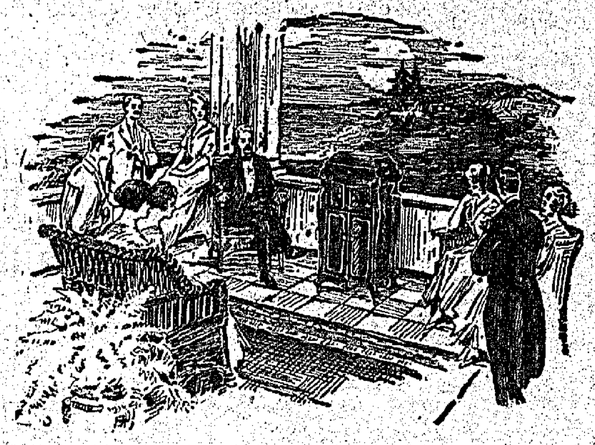
15, HOWARD HILL ROAD.

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INTIMATIONS

Our TERMS make it easy to get a

VICTROLA



Prices $33 to $330.

20% Discount for cash with order.

MOUTRIE'S

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS. [26-3



TENNIS SHIRTS

With Collars that may be worn buttoned up to neck or open as shown in sketch.

Made of a strong "Aertex" Cellular cloth which readily absorbs perspiration and does not strike chilly.

An ideal Shirt for all out-door Sports wear.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.,

Men's Wear Specialists,

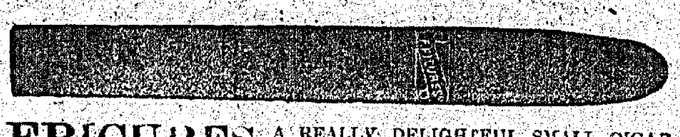
16, DES VŒUX ROAD. Telephone 29.

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CIGAR FACTORY.

ESTABLISHED 1882



EPICURES A REALLY DELIGHTFUL SMALL CIGAR in Boxes 25 $2.



REINA MARIA EXCELLING IN RICH FLAVOUR AND FAULTLESS BURNING in Boxes of 50 $4.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA. [1361

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS

"ECUADOR," "VENEUZELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"

14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

S.S. "VENEZUELA"	Apr. 24th.
S.S. "ECUADOR"	May 22nd.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	June 18th.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.

Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to Telephone 141. COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road 8s

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

QUIET CELEBRATION IN HONGKONG.

RICH FINANCIAL HARVEST EXPECTED.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF "TOMBOLA" PRIZES.

The committee responsible for organising the celebration of St. George's Day had this year a considerable amount of hard work without the recompense of any great spectacular success. Their reward—and it is a very practical and satisfying one—must come from the knowledge that their quiet and unostentatious labour has probably resulted in eclipsing all previous records as far as financial results are concerned. The unfortunate outbreak of cerebro-spinal meningitis interfered largely with the plan of campaign originally laid down. There would certainly have been some kind of fair, a gathering probably similar in character to that of Heather Day, but it was considered advisable in the circumstances to avoid, as far as possible, the collection of large crowds. For the same reason the idea of producing "Pinkie and the Fairies" at the Theatre Royal was abandoned. The rehearsals meant bringing together large numbers of young folk when the epidemic was at its height. At one time, even the advisability of the Amateur Dramatic Society presenting "The Witness for the Defence" was questioned, but luckily, as events have turned out, this part of the programme was maintained. The spinal fever epidemic has been reduced to such limited proportions in the meantime that it is doubtful whether now the chances of spreading infection are above the normal. Naturally the great central attraction of the day would have been the Drawing of War Bonds if they could have been drawn, but here again there has had to be a postponement—not because of any prevailing epidemic, but because the time allowed for the sale of the necessary number of tickets was found to be far too short. The lottery, if lottery it may be called without giving offence to the Authorities, is being advertised practically throughout the length and breadth of the Far East, and it will take some weeks yet before the full effect of this propaganda is seen. The drawing, according to present arrangements, will take place in June.

THE TOMBOLA.

The one new feature in the St. George's Day Celebration was the "Tombola," and a very popular and highly successful method of raising funds it has proved to be. The idea of a Tombola for Hongkong is credited to Mrs. Montague Ede. Whether the suggestion came originally from this quarter or not there is no doubt that Mrs. Ede, helped, of course, by many other willing workers, had a great deal to do with putting the suggestion into practical shape. The Tombola was to all intents and purposes entirely in the hands of a Ladies' Committee, and it is extremely doubtful whether the men, if the matter had been left to them, could have done anything like so well. All the residents, as is known, were asked to give prizes from their superfluities and they responded liberally. Over 2,000 articles were received, and some of them were of very considerable value. The past week has been "Tombola" week; everyone has been buying or selling spills. Every hundred spills contained six prizes, and as there were, as stated, 2,000 prizes, it does not mean much calculation to find out how many spills should have been issued or how much will be realised by the sale of them at a dollar each. There were a few hundreds unsold on Monday afternoon and these were auctioned at the City Hall and most of them were quickly disposed of. The drawing for the prizes took place the same evening—as may be imagined it was a work which kept half-a-dozen people busy for a good many hours—and all the holders of numbers now have to do is to collect their prizes. Many of them, indeed, were anxiously crowding round the show-rooms in Queen's Road at an early hour yesterday morning, and a band of energetic ladies, assisted by several soldiers, were kept very busy attending to all the details of the distribution. The doors were opened at 10.15 and a special constable had his work cut out to keep the crowd in order. It was very amusing to see what strange pranks the luck of the draw occasionally played. One young lady, who did not appear as if she required artificial spirits to stimulate her natural vivacity, came out shyly, burdened with a bottle of D. O. L. whisky, while a young man followed her with a silver tea-spoon and a table centre. In another case, a lady was seen leaving with a pair of boxing gloves and she had to endure a good deal of banter from those waiting their turn. A third lady was the proud possessor of a banjo and informed the members of the queue that she was going down to the sands to earn her fortune. All day long the prizes were being distributed but the work is not yet finished. The showroom will be kept open until the 30th, and it is hoped that all entitled to articles will have entered their claim by that date.

THE STREET COLLECTIONS.

The street sales differed from those on other "flag and banner" days chiefly by reason of the articles offered to the public. The ladies in their white dresses and patriotic ribbons and with their trays and collecting boxes were early astir, but, presumably, it was thought that the novelty of purchasing little emblems for the button-hole had worn off a little. Anyhow, while the badges and flags were still to be obtained, one was also given a choice of buying a toy balloon, a pocket edition of some well-known author, a Red Cross nurse doll so made that it might easily hide the presence of a whisky bottle and many other articles, both useful and ornamental. The badges were given by Mr. Grimshaw and many of the banners of St. George were presented to the Committee by Mr. Ho Kom Tong. The other articles came from a variety of sources. It is too early, of course, to judge of the financial results but as, on previous occasions, everyone purchased something, and this year they had a choice of buying anything from one to a hundred dollars and could get value for the money, there is little doubt that the Red Cross and other funds will benefit appreciably. Whether the Hongkong brokers are the most patriotic, or simply the most exuberant, members of the local community it is difficult to say. Somehow or other they always manage to enter into the spirit of the patriotic celebrations very heartily, and yesterday was no exception to the rule. Many of them decorated their conveyances with dozens of toy balloons, and darted from bank to bank as happy and as pleased as schoolboys, while those less fortunate ones who possess no ricsha would not be altogether outdone and made amends as far as possible by embellishing their hats and coats most profusely with patriotic favours. Several handsome looking little terriers, which were sent by their owners to perambulate the streets dressed in all the colours of the rainbow, attracted considerable attention and created much amusement. For the sake of the colour scheme it was unfortunate that more houses did not fly their flags and bunting.

THE HELPERS.

The sale of patriotic emblems was organised by a Committee of Mrs. Stabb, Mrs. Lander, Mrs. Ralphs, and Mrs. Pearce.

The following is a list of the sellers:—

Hongkong Club and Butterfield & Swire's.—Mrs. Arthur, assisted by Mrs. Adams and Mrs. E. Davidson.

Law Courts and Prince's Buildings.—Mrs. Wakeman, assisted by Mrs. Murray Scott, Mrs. Moore, the Misses Veronica and Hilda Butterfield.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and Alex. Ross & Co.—Mrs. Pearce, assisted by Mrs. McKenny, Mrs. A. C. Davidson, the Misses M. and D. Rodger.

Queen's Road, Chartered Bank to Ice House Street, and both sides of Ice House Street.—Mrs. Ram, assisted by Miss Ventris, Miss Robinson, the Misses A. and J. Gordon.

The Star Ferry.—Miss Goodall, assisted by Miss Goodall and Miss MacLachlan.

Both sides of Queen's Road from bottom of Battery Path to Flower Street.—Miss Lack Smith, assisted by Mrs. Henderson-Smith and Miss Gracie Main.

Des Vœux Road from Messrs. Gilman to Alexandra Café.—Mrs. Bird, assisted by Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Bennett.

Greek Store to P. & O. Office.—Mrs. Sutherland, assisted by the Misses Grimble, Miss Flint and Miss Jack.

Government Bdgs., C.P.R. Offices and Hotel Mansions.—Mrs. Bowley, assisted by Miss Marr, Mrs. Solomon and Miss Belson.

King's, York, and St. George's Bdgs.—Mrs. Evan-Jones, assisted by Mrs. Hollingsworth, Mrs. Bevington, Mrs. Falconer and Mrs. Hodge.

Queen's Buildings.—Mrs. Denison, assisted by Miss Marjorie Denison and Miss Ritchie.

Pedder Street East from Queen's Road to Des Vœux Road.—Mrs. Alabaster, assisted by Miss Dorothy Lander.

Colonial Secretary's Office and P.W.D.—Mrs. Knight, assisted by Mrs. Butterfield and Mrs. Matheson.

Alexandra Buildings and Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.—Mrs. Hodgson, assisted by Mrs. Bouet, Mrs. Macdonald, Miss Peggy Gordon and Miss Dollie Haynes.

Naval Yard.—Mrs. Sandeman, assisted by Mrs. Dreaper, Mrs. Brock and Miss Mabel Wright.

Hongkong Hotel (inside).—Mrs. Beswick.

Garden Road, east side of Cricket Club ground.—Mrs. Pierpoint, assisted by Mrs. Reynolds, Miss Lintott and Miss B. Jennings.

May Road, Queen's Garden, etc.—The Misses de Journel.

The Peak.—Mrs. Maine, assisted by Miss Annie Miller, Miss G. Stedman, Master W. Dunbar, Master J. Messer, Master A. Lammert, Master Purcell Skelton, the Misses M., H., and A. McGregor, Master John Lander, Master David Ellis, the Misses Bessie and Kitty Blair, Miss Betty Hammond, Miss Eileen Lammert, the Misses Joyce and Dorothy Holyoak, Misses and Masters Stabb and Miss Ainslie Hallifax.

West Point, including Government Civil Hospital.—Mrs. Middleton Smith, assisted by Mrs. Digby, Mrs. Franklin, Mrs. Marley, Mrs. Bryant and Miss Sophie Weill, the students of Saiyingpun School, St. Stephen's Girl College, St. Paul's Girls' College, St. Stephen's Boys' College, Diocesan Boys' School, and the Ying Wah College.

Italian Convent, from Flower Street to Blake Gardens.—The Rev. Mother Superior, assisted by Miss Gladys Woolley, Miss Cecil Woolley, Miss Edith Lambden, Miss C. Medina, Miss Annie Sim, Miss Annie Tollan, Miss Lizzie Tollan, Miss Amy Watt, Miss Agnes Watt, Miss Elsie Watt, Miss Margaret Kent, Miss Nellie Kailey and Miss Rosie Gubbay.

The French Convent, East Point to Arsenal Street.—Sister Beatrice, assisted by Mrs. W. Anderson, Mrs. Shaw, the Misses Sarah and Cathie Shaw, Misses Ruby, Vivienne and Rosebud Young, Miss Florence Hamilton, Miss Mary Mathies, Miss G. Simmonds and Miss Doris Windebank.

Quarry Bay, Mrs. Grimshaw, assisted by Mrs. Cousins, Mrs. W. Hill, Mrs. Prowse, Mrs. Eldridge, Miss W. McNeil, Mrs. Strafford, Mrs. MacNeillie, Mrs. Polly, Mrs. Ferguson, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Middleton, and Mrs. Tall.

Kowloon Docks.—Miss Graham, assisted by Mrs. George Duncan, Mrs. Forsyth, Miss M. Neave, Miss Robson, Miss Maggie Ramsey, Miss Gladys Ramsey, Miss Spradbery, as Red Cross Nurse, Miss Joan Crispin, Miss Milly Kinross, Miss Bliss, Miss Maud Graham, Master Herbert Duncan, Master Logan, Master W. Forsyth, as "Charlie Chaplin," Master George Hedley and Master Neave.

Kowloon.—Mrs. C. Stark and Mrs. W. Harris Gill, assisted by the Misses Curry, the Misses Coburn, the Misses L. and F. Neave, Miss Edna Knight, Miss Kathleen Murphy, Miss N. Pearce, Miss M. Hyde, Miss P. Ogilvie, Miss B. Tarrant, Miss M. Scott, Miss C. Russell and Miss G. Sanders.

Belilios Girls' School.—Mrs. Tutcher, assisted by the students of the Belilios Girls' School.

Cosmopolitan Docks.—Mrs. Nicholls.

Military Posts.—Mrs. Hammond, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Hudson and Miss Crissie Allison.

Bowen Road and Military Hospital.—Mrs. Richardson and Miss Iris May, assisted by Muriel Richardson and Miss Mary Lee.

FLOWERS FOR THE HOSPITALS.

The thanks of the Committee are due to the following, who kindly sent flowers for distribution at Hospitals and Military Centres:—Mrs. Beattie, Mrs. Pearce, Mrs. Looker, Mrs. Ede, Mrs. Griffin, Mrs. Beckwith, Lady Chater, Mr. R. Nicholson, Lady Ho Tung and Friends, Mrs. Holyoak, Mrs. Aitkin, Mrs. Tutcher, Mrs. Lander, Mrs. C. Forsyth, Mrs. Dyer, Mr. Landale, Mr. Downing, Mr. A. Nichol.

Grateful acknowledgments are also made to Mr. Ho Kom-tong, for kindly mounting all the flags; Mr. Grimshaw, for the gift of 3,000 metal badges; Miss Angel Ormiston for her services as lady chauffeur; Mr. Lauritsen and Mr. Komor, for inflating the balloons; Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Milroy and Miss Loureiro, for making various articles for sale; and to all the ladies and children who so kindly made the large variety of pretty articles for the trays.

RAFFLES.

The number of the winning ticket in Mrs. Skelton's "Baby Doll" Raffle in aid of St. George's Day Fund is 97.

The doll raffled by Miss Madge Crapnell was won by ticket No. 25.

The winning number in the raffle of Miss Fairall's Dressed Doll with chair was 361.

THE HONGKONG CLUB.

The Hongkong Club, as last year, was thrown open to the lady friends of members and there was a large gathering for tiffin. An hour before the meal was whiled away pleasantly by the famous Punch and Judy show, of which Mr. R. Sutherland was the protagonist.

THE OFFICIALS.

The following are the officials who were responsible for the celebration as a whole. Naturally a great part of the work devolved upon a few, but this is inevitable and is by no means attributable to any unwillingness on the part of any one to do all in his or her power to contribute towards the day's success.

The General Committee was constituted as follows:—The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak (President); Mr. N. J. Stabb (Vice-President); Messrs. H. H. J. Gompertz, G. S. Archbutt, H. W. Bird, C. Montague Ede, W. J. Eldridge, H. R. B. Hancock, L. N. Leefe, Hon. H. E. Pollock, K.C., J. W. Graham, W. A. Dowley, A. G. Coppin, H. W. Looker, M. S. Northcote, H. J. Ramsay (Hon. Treasurer), and J. Bentley (Hon. Secretary).

SUB-COMMITTEES.

Entertainment Committee:—Messrs. H. W. Bird (Chairman), R. H. B. Hancock, W. J. Eldridge, T. L. Perkins, J. W. Graham, W. J. Tutcher, H. W. Prowse, W. A. Dowley, G. S. Archbutt, H. B. Bridger, J. H. Underwood, and J. Scott Harston.

War Bond Committee: Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak (Chairman); Messrs. H. H. J. Gompertz, N. J. Stabb, C. Montague Ede, L. N. Leefe, C. Beswick, and H. C. Sandford.

Finance Committee.—Messrs. N. J. Stabb (Chairman); C. Montague Ede, T. C. Downing, C. Champkin, and J. H. Ramsay.

Publicity Committee.—Messrs. A. G. Coppin, F. A. Perry, N. L. Watson, H. A. Cartwright, G. W. C. Burnett, and B. A. Hale.

Street Collection Committee:—Messrs. T. E. Pearce, W. A. Dowley, W. E. Roberts, A. H. Harris, J. W. Graham, T. Grimshaw, and J. H. Ramsay.

Theatre.—Mr. W. Sinclair.

Ladies' Committee.—Mrs. Holyoak and Mrs. Stabb. The indisposition of Mrs. Holyoak naturally threw a large proportion of the work on to Mrs. Stabb's shoulders. Mrs. Stabb, however, was indefatigable and has earned the sincere thanks of the community by the energetic and efficient manner in which her numerous duties were discharged. Mrs. Ralphs also rendered able assistance.

COMMITTEE'S THANKS.

The Committee desire to thank all those who helped them in their task and make special mention of Mr. H. P. White's services as auctioneer. A word should be added also in commendation of the work performed by Mr. Bentley, as Honorary Secretary.

MASONIC BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

RECORD COLLECTION.

Sir R. V. Vassar-Smith, Bt., P.G.D., Provincial Grand Master of Gloucestershire, presided at the 76th anniversary festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen-street. Mr. W. Rosbury Few, P.A.G.D.C., secretary of the Institution, in announcing the result of the festival, stated that a record had been established both in regard to the number of Stewards (3063) and the aggregate collected (£58,890 10s.). Mr. James Stephens, treasurer of the institution, stated that at the next committee meeting he would submit a motion to increase the annuities to the 1,400 old people now receiving benefit.

"THE WITNESS FOR THE DEFENCE."

When A. E. W. Mason's sensational play, "The Witness for the Defence," was first produced in 1911 the majority of the critics dealt at length with the subtlety of its conception and the air of mystery which, commencing in the dark shadows of a tent in the depths of India, was maintained to the end. Yet they hinted, also, at the rather weak *finale* to such a moving story. The only remedy was good, strong and emotional work on the part of "Stella Ballantyne" and "Richard Hazlewood." It was rather a pity, therefore, in view of the great success achieved by the other members of the *cast* of last night's production at the Theatre Royal, that Mr. McQuade did not fully realise that so much depended on him. Apart from this, however,—and to be critical when people are working for the great cause may seem unsympathetic—nothing but praise can be bestowed and the frequent salvoes of applause that greeted the performers from a crowded "house" were always thoroughly deserved.

Many people must have read "The Witness for the Defence," but for those who have not the following brief outline may be of interest. Drifting to India on the death of her parents, Stella Ballantyne (as she became) meets and marries—for the want of something better to do—an Indian Civil Servant. The curtain rises on this pair after six years of married life, which has been a complete failure. They are in a tent on the borders of Rajputana. Ballantyne is steeped in India—and alcohol—and has become a beast. His descent has been assisted by the fact that he lives in fear of an Indian agitator, whom he could bring to justice by a photograph in his possession. Ballantyne has invited to dinner a tourist, Henry Thresk, who, unknown to him, loved "Stella" in England but gave her up so that he might obtain fame by hard work. Thresk is shocked to find his former sweetheart so cowed and broken in spirit. He soon detects the cause, for husband and wife quarrel at dinner and the wife leaves the table. The men converse awkwardly and, while doing so, Ballantyne imagines that he sees a long, thin, brown arm come from under the tent and reach towards his despatch-box. Just before Thresk leaves, "Stella" returns, intent on killing herself, this frame of mind being induced by the contrast between Thresk, and her husband and thoughts of what might have been. Ballantyne is outside the tent at the time, and, when Thresk leaves, Stella rushes for her shot-gun. She has mislaid the shots, however, and, while she is standing in the room holding the weapon in her hands, Thresk returns because he has forgotten his pipe. When Thresk has gone Ballantyne comes back, maddened with drink and the recollection of the "scene" at dinner. He sees his wife with the gun, and makes a wild rush at her.

The curtain descends, and in the next act (two years later in England) we learn that Mrs. Ballantyne was tried for the murder of her husband and acquitted because of the evidence of Thresk, who told and coloured the story of the thin, brown arm, but never uttered one word about what he saw when he went back to the tent for his pipe. Upon her return to England and Little Beding, the place of her birth, the inevitable happens to Stella. The news of the sensational trial in which she took such a tragic part has preceded her, and she is an object of awed wonder—for there was a doubt about the cause of her husband's death, even though she was acquitted. She falls in love with the squire's son, (Richard Hazlewood) and he with her. The squire, a dear old man whose aim in life has been consistency—in fact, he is a consistent crank—is fond of Stella in a fatherly way, and also because he wishes to appear consistent to his creed. Then enter the tormentors in the shape of Mr. and Mrs. Pettifer, relatives of the Hazlewood's. Pettifer is a solicitor and has doubts about the verdict at the Indian murder trial. Mrs. Pettifer looks upon the beautiful Stella as a murderess and an adventuress, and warns old Hazlewood of the possible developments of the friendship existing between his son and Stella. The father laughs at the idea of any developments, but, almost before his laughter has died away, the son bounces into the room and announces that he has proposed to Stella, been accepted, and "the marriage will take place soon." This is a poser for all the members of the family, and old Hazlewood's consistency shows distinct signs of weakening. The signs are so distinct, indeed, that Stella feels the icy barier which is being raised, and contracts a secret marriage with Richard. Pettifer and Hazlewood, senior, again discuss the trial, and, as a result Thresk—"the only man who knows the truth," as Pettifer describes him—is induced to visit Little Beding, ostensibly to inspect Mr. Hazlewood's collection of miniatures. Soon after his arrival Thresk discovers the trap set for him and receives a surreptitious note from Stella containing a plea for mercy at the cost of his veracity. The solicitor cross-examines Thresk, who is a barrister, at some length, but Thresk sticks to his previous evidence, despite the fact that he believes Stella did shoot her husband. The Pettifers are satisfied, and the "marriage" preparations proceed apace. There is, however, one more lash for Stella, and this from her saviour, Thresk, who urges her to tell her "prospective" husband (exactly what occurred in the tent at Rajputana. Stella says she cannot, but finally promises to do so later on in their married life. This does not satisfy Thresk, and, as a way out of the difficulty, he asks Stella to go away with him. It is then that Stella informs Thresk that young Hazlewood is already her husband. Thresk almost collapses under the blow, and then, softening, asks Stella to tell him what took place in the tent after he left. Stella admits that when her husband returned from wishing him *bon voyage*, he swore at her, and then rushed at her. She became numb—and awoke to consciousness to see him laying prostrate at her feet. "Then I knew that all my troubles were at an end," adds Stella, "and I went to bed and slept." This scene between Stella and Thresk takes place in Hazlewood's house at a very early hour in the morning, and Hazlewood, senior, hearing voices, comes down to the drawing room and finds Stella and Thresk alone. There is another "scene," and, as the result of explanations, it is insisted that Stella must make a clean breast of the matter to her husband on the following morning. She does so, Hazlewood accepts her story quite complacently, and decides to live happily "ever afterwards." Thresk goes back to legal documents, and old Hazlewood to his consistency. It is a weak ending to a tense story, splendidly acted.

The bulk of the work fell on Mrs. Logan ("Stella") and Mr. Leefe ("Thresk"), both of whom achieved a great success, Mrs. Logan especially so. They have many strong passages together, especially when Stella tells her story, and never once did they prove unequal to the dramatic situations. Mr. Leefe was splendid as the censorious friend, and the combination was much above the usual level of amateur effort. As "Mr. and Mrs. Pettifer, Mr. Bird and Mrs. Thornton were delightfully natural. Mr. Bird had a lot to do in Act 2, and his cross-examination of the barrister was a fine piece of acting. Mr. Northcote was as good as ever as the cranky old squire, but he was not too well supported by Mr. McQuade, who was rather too casual as a lover in such a romantic love affair as that between Stella and himself. Mr. Sinclair, as the besotted husband, was only seen in the first act, when he infused into the *rôle* all the realism necessary. We should have preferred to see him as "Richard Hazlewood." Mr. W. Charters as "Hubbard" (a man servant) and "Baram Singh," was quite good, while Mr. G. Macgregor did all that was required of him in the minor part of an India servant. All are to be heartily congratulated. A word of acknowledgment is due to Mr. W. A. Cornell, who prepared the scenery. The tent in India was most effective, and so was the drawing-room of "Hazlewood's" house. Mr. Bowen Partington was the prompter, and Mr. Denman Fuller had charge of the lighting.

The full *cast* was as follows:—

"Henry Thresk," Mr. L. N. Leefe.
"Stephen Ballantyne," Mr. W. Sinclair.
"Harold Hazlewood," Mr. M. S. Northcote.
"Richard Hazlewood," Mr. W. McQuade.
"Robert Pettifer," Mr. H. W. Bird.
"Hubbard," Mr. W. Charters.
"Stella Ballantyne," Mrs. W. Logan.
"Mrs. Pettifer," Mrs. Thornton.
"Baram Singh," Mr. W. Charters.
"A Servant," Mr. G. McGregor.

The music supplied by an orchestra from the Middlesex Regiment was in keeping with the character of the play, and was rendered in a manner that reflected great credit on the musicians and their capable conductor (Mr. Lawrie Owen). The programme was as follows:—March, "Coronation," (Ed. St. Quentin); Morceau, "A Norwegian Episode," (Theo. Bendix); Intermezzo, "Under the Palms," (Eric Olsen); Overture, "Morning, Noon and Night," (F. Suppé); Characteristic, "In a Pagoda," (J. Bratton).

(*Continued at foot of next Column.*)

CHINESE WOMAN'S ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

DRIVEN TO DESPAIR BY HER HUSBAND'S ILL-TREATMENT.

A pathetic story was related at the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, by a Chinese woman, who was charged with attempting to commit suicide by drowning at Sai Kok on Monday.

"I prefer to die than to live," declared the defendant, "because my husband is always beating me."

Sergt. Spear said he made inquires of the inmates of the house where the defendant and her husband lived, and learned that the husband had often neglected to provide food for his wife for days together. She had no relatives to whom she could apply to for assistance.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case for reference to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

A Chinese pleaded guilty to being in unlawful possession of seventeen taels of prepared opium.

Revenue Officer Clarke said the opium was contained in seven parcels concealed round defendant's waist. The opium came from Saigon.

Defendant said a stranger had engaged him to carry the opium.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant $1,200, with the alternative of six months' hard labour.

PICKING POCKETS.

A Chinese was charged with picking the pockets of another Chinese in a tram-car opposite the King Edward Hotel.

The complaint stated that defendant was seated near him. Suddenly complainant felt a tug at his coat and, looking round, noticed defendant getting off the car. He examined his coat and was surprised to find that the pockets had been cut. Chase was given, and the defendant was arrested near the Mercantile Bank.

Sergt. Blackman said defendant underwent fourteen days' imprisonment some years ago. He was then banished, but returned from banishment and was sentenced to a further term of six months' imprisonment. He was then banished for a term of five years.

Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced defendant to twelve months' hard labour.

CHINESE JOURNALISTS VISITING JAPAN.

PRESIDENT'S PARTING WORDS.

A party of Chinese journalists left Peking to visit Japan by special invitation on the 11th. Before going they were received by President Feng Kuo-chang who impressed on them the importance of using their pens to cultivate friendly relations with Japan. "It is my earnest hope," he said, "that after your arrival in Japan, you will make a careful study of the commercial and industrial conditions in that country. With the information brought back by you as a result of your close inquiries and observations, you will do a world of good to your countrymen. Regarding the cultivation of friendly feelings between these two countries, it is necessary for us to deal with one another with justice and fairness. Only in this way can permanent friendly relations between these two countries be secured."

SALE OF FITTINGS.

1	Deep Basket Chair	$100
1	Small Yellow Silk Lamp Shade	50
1	Large Yellow Silk Lamp Shade	150
3	Pairs Rose coloured Rep Curtains and Curtain Bands	250
2	Pairs Casement Curtains and Valance	35
1	Rose coloured Axminster seamless Carpet (15' × 12'.)	200
4	Green and Gold circular tucked Cushions	100
4	Plain Mauve Cushions	115
1	Loose Window Seat Cushion and Cover	30
1	Arm Chair	120
1	Small Settee	120
1	Jacobean writing table	90

Raemaker's cartoons, $1,550, Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

Messrs. Wm. Powell, Ltd., very generously put in these furnishings at cost price, for the good of the cause.

The items sold can be taken delivery of after the last performance on Saturday, 27th instant.

Mr. H. P. White was, as usual, an efficient and witty auctioneer.

The Hon. Mr. Holyoak said it was hoped that a sum of $56,000 would be raised as a result of the day's proceedings, and, with the War Bonds, a sum of £30,000 would be raised by the Hongkong St. George's Society. (Applause.)

Among those present were H.E. the Governor, Lady May, and Miss May, who were accompanied by Major-General Ventris. His Excellency was met at the entrance to the Theatre by a guard of honour composed of members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

PEKING NOTES

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, April 11th.

POLITICAL.

There seems to be no intention on the part of the North to relax the military efforts directed against the South. Tuan Chi-jui and his associates, while insisting upon fighting the South until a decision has been obtained or the South has evinced a more conciliatory attitude, is at the same time anxious for peace; but the suggestion of peace is unacceptable to many of the Peiyang party who, while approving of the object of the Premier's policy, differ somewhat as to the means to be employed to attain that end. Ni Szu-chung, the Anhui Tuchun, one of the leaders of the expeditionary force against the rebels, has come to Peking, and it is believed that his visit will strengthen the moderates of the fighting party. In other words, he is expected to endorse the Premier's policy. The other General left behind, Chang Chin-yao, has also been invited to come to Peking to assist in the councils of the party. That is the avowed object of the invitation addressed to the General, but it may be that it is inspired by the fear that he may become too powerful.

Meanwhile, the South is making an effort to retrieve its *prestige*. Southern forces are marching on Ichang, but it is expected that General Wu's army will prevent the realisation of their objective. Lung Chi-kwang, who is keeping the Government flag flying in Kwangtung, appears to be unable to make much headway against his opponents owing to lack of ammunition and funds, and he has appealed to Peking for the necessary assistance, presumably not in vain. It is obvious then that further fighting may be anticipated, that is, provided Japan does not feel called upon to intervene and insist upon the belligerents coming to terms and employing their arms in an effort to deal with the common foe, believed to be threatening the Northern borders of China and endangering the peace of the Far East.

JOURNALISTIC AMENITIES.

Some eighteen journalists, representing fifteen newspapers in Peking, have arranged to visit Japan in accordance with a programme drawn up by the Japanese, and they will leave on their visit to-night or to-morrow. They will be entertained by Pressmen in the Island Empire, and given opportunities of appreciating Japanese intentions towards China, so it is to be hoped they will return to their work imbued with ideas different from those inculcated in the capital itself.

RAILWAY PROGRESS.

In these days of impecuniosity it is pleasant to have it reported by the Ministry of Communications that the railways of China yielded no less than eight million dollars revenue more than last year, despite civil war and other afflictions. The 6,000 miles of railways in China are, it must be conceded, tolerably well administered, and if the greatly-needed construction work for the lines already sanctioned could be proceeded with the benefit to the Government and to the interested areas would be immeasurable.

THE PEKING-TUNGCHOW HIGHWAY.

The new main road under construction between Tungchow and the capital is a striking illustration of the axiom that out of evil good cometh. Had it not been for the disastrous floods which devastated Chihli last autumn and rendered so many thousands destitute, this work, it may be asserted without fear of contradiction, would not have been undertaken for years to come. The need for finding employment for so many starving people, however, directed thoughts to this desirable project, with the result that the work commenced in the winter is nearly completed, and within a week or so this great highway will be opened to traffic. It is barely 20 miles in length, but its construction will be of immense benefit.

PLAGUE.

Plague is practically ended. Reports indicate that no further deaths from this cause are occurring in the known areas, but, as it is possible that the pest may be still existent in non-visited areas, the plague prevention machinery is being maintained in working order so as to guard against emergencies. When the areas in question have been inspected it may be presumed that a clean bill of health will be issued for Shansi and Chihli, not to speak of the Mongolian borderland.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Much interest is being manifested in the works of the Russian artist, M. Jacobleff, who has been for several months in the capital making studies. An exhibition of his paintings which took place within the Russian Legation was largely attended, more especially as the proceeds were to be devoted to Allied Red Cross Funds.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

TELEPHONE 1741.

—:o:—

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is now represented in China with a complete line of lubricating graphites, boiler graphites, greases, foundry facings and automobile lubricants.

MEXICAN PLUMBAGO FOUNDRY FACINGS

Ground and prepared from selected ore. Work well under hand tool or brush. These facings peel castings perfectly because they stand the heat and will not run or wash before the metal. "They stay put." Several grades in stock suitable for all classes of work.



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—:o:—

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10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, HONGKONG

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

THE ANNUAL SPORTS will be held at HAPPY VALLEY on FRIDAY, April 26th, beginning at 1.30 P.M., Prizes to be presented at 5.30 P.M. by Mrs. J. M. WONG. There will be the usual Old Boys' Race. 1925

HONGKONG DOG, CAT, POULTRY AND PIGEON SHOW, 1918.

THE above SHOW will be held at the RACE-COURSE on SATURDAY next, the 27th April. Judging commences at 2 o'clock sharp.

Admission $1.—Ladies free.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform free.

All exhibits must be on the Show Ground by 12 o'clock.

Magnificent specimens of Poultry.

The pick of the Colony's Dogs.

G. W. GEGG,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.
[1926

WANTED.

WANTED by a European Firm in India an EXPERT, European, Chinese or American, who has a thorough practical experience in the manufacture of glue from hide cuttings and bones. Good salary to a reliable man. Apply in the first instance with copies of testimonials,

MANAGER,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
1927

FOR SALE.

$50 and $100 PEARL EARRINGS; $750, $950 and $3,000 PEARL THREAD-NECKLACE.

Apply from 4 to 7 P.M., Lieut. SNARSKI, of Russ. Navy, Room 66, KING EDWARD HOTEL. [1923

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 14th day of May, 1918, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at his Sales Room in Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong,

THE VERY VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

situate in Barker Road, at The Peak, and comprising those pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as RURAL BUILDING LOT NUMBER 70 and GARDEN LOT NUMBER 24 together with the attractive residential house thereon known as

"TUSCULUM,"

and garden tennis court thereto attached,

IN ONE LOT.

Rural Building Lot No. 70 contains an area of 29,790 square feet and is held under a Crown Lease for 75 years.

Garden Lot No. 24 contains an area of 7,800 square feet and is held under a Crown Lease for 21 years.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON,
1, Des Voeux Road, Central,
Vendors' Solicitors,
or to
MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1918. [1929

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members Advertised to be held on SATURDAY, the 27th April, is unavoidably postponed until SATURDAY, the 11th May, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Offices of the JOCKEY CLUB, on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEXE, Chater Road.

By Order,

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1918. [1890

THE TOMBOLA.

THE DRAWERS of PRIZES can obtain same on presentation of their tickets at the TOMBOLA STORE, Queen's Road next door to the Astor House Hotel), between the hours of 10 A.M. - 1 P.M. and 2 P.M.-5 P.M. from the 23rd to the 30th April. [1911

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Agreement for service between J. M. XAVIER and the HONGKONG IMPORT & CHINA PRODUCE EXPORT CO. has expired by effluxion of time.

LO AND LO,
Solicitors for the above-named Company.
Hongkong, 20th April, 1918. [1915

NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day appointed the CHINA FILM SYNDICATE our Representatives in China, Hongkong and Indo-China for the handling and exploiting TRIANGLE KEYSTONES and TRIANGLE FEATURES (which are copyrighted), for which we hold the Exclusive Rights in the Far East (except Japan and Siberia).

Any Person or Persons who illicitly import this Brand of Films and exhibit same in the Territories above-mentioned will do so at their risk and peril.

Dated this 23rd day of April, 1918.

AUSTRALASIAN FILMS, LTD.,
Sydney,
By their Attorney
E. R. GOURDEAU.
[1919

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD., will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., Pedder Street, Hongkong, TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 24th day of April, 1918, at 12 o'clock NOON, to transact the Ordinary Business of the Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 6th February, 1918. [1904

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Pedder Street, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 6th day of May, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, when the subjoined resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 16th day of April, 1918, will be submitted for Confirmation as Special Resolutions:—

(1). That it is expedient to effect an amalgamation of this Company with the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, and that with a view thereto this Company be wound up voluntarily and that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited, be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up.

(2) That the conditional Agreement submitted to the meeting for the amalgamation of this Company with the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, upon the terms *(inter alia)* of the acquisition by that Company of the complete undertaking, business, goodwill and property of this Company in return for the issue to this Company of 52,000 shares of the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, of the nominal value of $7.50 each credited as fully paid up (being eight shares of $7.50 each of that Company for each share of $25 each of this Company) and of the issue by the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited, the General Managers of this Company (upon their entering into restrictive covenants which have been agreed upon and by way of bonus as compensation for their loss of office as General Managers of this Company) of 2,000 shares of the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, of the nominal value of $7.50 each credited as fully paid up be and the same is hereby approved and that the Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised pursuant to Section 185 of the Companies Ordinance 1911 to adopt the said Agreement and carry the same into effect with such (if any) modification either before or after the execution thereof as the said Liquidators may think expedient.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 10th May, 1918, both days inclusive.

Dated the 16th day of April, 1918.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
General Managers.
[1901

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 3051 for 36 Shares Nos. 11410 to 11445 standing in the books of the Society in the name of FRANCISCO DE PAULA CEMBRANO late of Wimbledon, Middlesex, England, has been declared LOST and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Society and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1918. [1879

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

APPLICATION has been made to the Directors of this Company to issue to WALTER DOUGLAS GRAHAM of Hongkong (deceased) a duplicate Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon the statement that the Original Certificate No. 1909 for Shares numbered 28775-28834 and dated 11th January, 1902, has been LOST or DESTROYED. AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claims or representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the Directors they will proceed to deal with such application for a Certificate.

M. MANUK,
Secretary.
Dated 4th day of April, 1918. [1860

NOW READY.

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DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE

FOR

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1918

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INTIMATIONS

ST. GEORGE'S DAY FUND.

"THE WITNESS FOR THE DEFENCE."

REPEAT PERFORMANCES:

THURSDAY, 25TH APRIL,
SATURDAY, 27TH APRIL,
AT 9.15 P.M.

ORDINARY THEATRE PRICES.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S from FRIDAY 19th inst., at 9 A.M.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price to Pit and Gallery. [1910

G. B.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding $50. [58

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE FACULTY OF ENGINEERING.

THE Council of the University require the services of TWO LECTURERS in Civil and Mechanical Engineering. Salary 400 pounds per annum, with quarters or £100 per annum allowance, maximum rate of dollar=2/-. The selected candidates will be required to take up their appointments in September, 1918.

Applications should be sent before the end of May, to the Registrar, from whom further details of each appointment may be obtained. [1908

WANTED.

STENOGRAPHER, Male or Female. State experience, salary required and references. Apply—

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1817

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TO LET.

PEAK, FURNISHED FLAT (complete) To Let for 4 months, June-September. 5 minutes from Tram.

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RESIDENTIAL FLAT in Prince's Building.

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1875

TO LET.

NO. 3, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
1876

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IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—

THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE Co., LTD.,
40, Connaught Road Central.
[1900

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.

LUSTLEIGH, 57, THE PEAK.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
[28

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—

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Alexandra Buildings.
[1839

FOR SALE.

"GALESEND," 102, THE PEAK, SIX ROOMS.

Apply— C. H. GALE,
P.W.D.
[1834

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HONGKONG.

[12

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 24TH APRIL, 1918

THE TRIUMPH OF OUR AIRMEN.

DURING the great struggle which has been waged on the Western Front for the past month repeated tributes have been paid to the wonderful work of our Air service, which appears to have fully maintained its supremacy. This is the more remarkable in view of the great preparations made by the Germans in the winter to challenge it, for, in a constantly developing art such as flying, superiority fluctuates. The best of services has to be content with a general predominance, punctuated by sharply defined superiority at critical times. From this test our air services emerge supreme. The moral of the contest is well pointed by the Germans themselves, for their reports are able to go into great detail with regard to casualties to our machines. Not only are the names of machines and engines given, but their numbers are quoted and the names and ranks of our pilots and observers, whether wounded or killed. Our inability to attain the same accuracy with regard to German casualties indicates the important fact that we are fighting over or behind their lines, our machines and theirs falling, as a rule, on enemy soil. They can verify our losses; we must estimate theirs. In short, the German lists are an eloquent testimony to the consistent manner in which we carry the war into the enemy's ranks.

The operations of our Flying Corps on other fronts have naturally been conducted on a much smaller scale than in the West, but the work done has been equally efficient. In Mesopotamia, Palestine, and East Africa the activity of our airmen in raiding and reconnaissance and in the maintenance of long-distance communication over difficult country has contributed in the most signal manner to the successes achieved. During the attack on Kut and the advance down the Tigris to Baghdad, no enemy pontoon, steamer or camp within the area of operations was safe from them, and they were personally congratulated by the Army Commander for their skilful co-operation with the guns. After the occupation of Baghdad, owing to the distant and scattered dispositions of the retiring enemy, our General STAFF had to rely more than ever on aeroplanes for obtaining quick and accurate information of Turkish movements, and for maintaining close co-operation with our advancing columns. Long-distance flights were made daily over new country, and our commanders kept punctually informed of every change of disposition either in the enemy's forces or our own. The intense heat of a record hot season, the mirages and sand and windstorms which are prevalent in Mesopotamia at that period of the year, interfered with flying as with every other activity, but even in the hottest months the work of the Corps went on, and by the beginning of last October all sections of the area of operations had been methodically photographed and mapped up to date. The value of such work has been strikingly illustrated in the Palestine campaign. The excellent mapping of the neighbourhoods of Gaza and Beersheba is said to have contributed very greatly to the victories which were the prelude to the subsequent advance on Jaffa and Jerusalem. As for the dangers of competition with the British airmen, the enemy has had experience of them on this front also, where it appears to be our habit scrupulously to calculate the weight of all bombs dropped, and return, with equal exactitude, four times the same weight on the Turkish lines.

The Germans from the first have acted on the principle that the area of hostilities is not confined to the area of the combatants, but embraces the countries of the nations at war, and in many Zeppelin and aeroplane raids they have attempted to cripple industries and terrorise civilians. We, on the other hand, maintained that it was not only more humane but ultimately more effective to bomb the enemy in the zone of combat, in his camps, his rest-billets, his depots, and above all, his aerodromes. This, with increasing volume and success, we have consistently done. Our air services, both naval and military, have combined to make his Belgian aerodromes scarcely tenable. More than one German raid on London has been abandoned because the machines detailed for this duty had been previously destroyed by our airmen in their sheds. The persistent German air-raids over London and the south-eastern English Counties, however, reluctantly compelled the British Government last autumn to modify the principle on which all our raiding had hitherto been conducted, and to adopt a policy of reprisals, in conjunction with the French. As a result the Rhine towns have been made to feel more intimately the consequences of the policy on which Germany has acted throughout the war, and already the suggestion has been made in the Reichstag that an agreement should be entered into by all the belligerents to cease all air-raids outside the war-zone. In this matter, as in the use of poison-gas, which the Germans introduced and are now anxious to discontinue, we have shown that we can beat the enemy at their own game.

The Hongkong Dog, Cat, Poultry and Pigeon show will be held at the Race Course on Saturday.

The annual sports of St. Stephen's College will be held at Happy Valley on Friday. There will be the usual old boys' race.

The half yearly meeting of the Hongkong Jockey Club, advertised to be held on Saturday, has been postponed until May 11th.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 6th April amounted to 59,331 tons and the sales to 56,079 tons.

During the 48 hours of Sunday and Monday 26 cases of cerebro-spinal fever were notified in the Colony, all of them Chinese. The deaths numbered 18.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRIGANDAGE INCREASING.

PEKING April 22nd.

Two American women missionaries have been kidnapped by brigands on the Kiangsu-Shantung border and held to ransom.

Brigandage and lawlessness by the soldiery and a decreasing respect for foreign life and property are among the serious aspects of the internal situation.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, April 23rd.

THE YUET HAN RAILWAY.

It is reported that the Tuchun who was dissatisfied with the action of Dr. Sun Yat-sen in appointing directors to take charge of the Yuet Han Railway Company, has also appointed two directors to control the Company's affairs. We understand that the officials appointed by Dr. Sun have resigned.

SALT REVENUE.

It is reported that the Tuchun has ordered the director of the China Bank in Canton to detain all the salt revenue, which he intends to send to the Peking Government.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Chief Commander Li Kan-yuen started with a large army for the northern borders yesterday.

Commanders Li Lieh-kwan, and Lam-fu have decided to lead their armies to meet the northern troops.

Commander Lau Chi-luk has reported that he is returning to Canton with his army.

SWATOW REPORTS.

Commander Chan Kwing-ming reports that three regiments of Fukien troops have declared independence from the Fukien Tuchun, and have occupied several districts in the south of Fukien. Other troops are joining them, and they have promised to co-operate with the Canton expeditionary forces.

NAM HUNG RE-CAPTURED.

The Tuchun has received a report which states that the Yunan troops have reconquered Nam Hung, which was occupied by northern troops, last night. The Tuchun has ordered his son, Mok Ching-chung, to lead his army to reinforce the Yunan troops on the northern borders.

THE MILLION DOLLAR OPIUM CASE.

JUDGMENT FOR DEFENDANTS ON ALL ISSUES.

The local *cause célèbre*, the million dollar opium case, which occupied the attention of the local Supreme Court for over 120 days and created a local record in lengthy hearings, was concluded yesterday, judgment being awarded the defendants in all the issues which were involved.

The case was the outcome of the winding-up proceedings of the Yue Hing Co., Ltd. The claim in this case was one for damages by the liquidator appointed in the winding-up proceedings against two of the directors of the Company—Lee Hy San and Ma Chee Lung—and against a firm called the Po Yuen firm for conspiring together to deprive the Company by fraud of more than 100 chests of opium, the property of the Company. The trial of the case commenced in December, 1916, and the hearing occupied the Court over 120 days, and was finally concluded in January last, judgment being reserved.

The Puisne Judge, Mr. Justice Gompertz, who tried the case, delivered a very lengthy judgment yesterday morning, and at the conclusion said:—

Putting to myself questions as I would to a jury upon the issues I have been trying, my answers to them are as follows:

Did the Yue Hing Company sell to the Li Wa Lung Syndicate 100 chests of opium on the 22nd April, 1913?—Yes.

Was this done with the approval, tacit or express, of the Directors?—Yes.

Was the best price of the day obtained?—Yes.

Was the purchase-money paid to the Company?—As to the balance of the purchase-money—it was certainly paid. As to the lakh which is in controversy, the question is a difficult one. There is a good deal more that I do not understand. I am not, upon the evidence, prepared to say it was not paid. So the answer is "Yes."

The counsel who appeared in the case were the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C.B.E. (instructed by Messrs. Hastings & Hastings) for the plaintiffs; Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., and Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist) for the defendants.

THE WAR.

ANOTHER THRUST EXPECTED.

GERMANY'S CHAMPION AIR MAN KILLED

POSSIBLE TROUBLE IN IRELAND.

MILITARY TAKE CHARGE OF RAILWAYS.

Franco-Belgian Front

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

SCENE OF NEXT BIG ATTACK.

(The first part of this message is missing).

All onslaughts so far have failed to attain their object, owing to the impossibility of using reserves, and has resulted in bottling up one and a half million men in the triangle of Hazebrouk, Amiens and Noyon. These, originally supplied with a week's rations, are practically starving in a devastated region, and which are difficult to revictual as the ground is marshy and pitted with shellholes and is constantly under fire. There is great concentration of shell-fire on Mount-Kemmel, which has already stripped the trees. This, probably, will be the scene of the next big attack.

Details of the Belgian success in the 17th inst. show most brilliant and also the most important results, for it played a part in following an attempt to cut-off the expected British retreat in the Ypres salient.

General Plumer has congratulated the Belgian commander very warmly, saying that the Second British Army is most grateful for their help.

EARLIER CABLES.

GENERAL NEWS.

LONDON, April 22nd.
12.20 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was a strong local attack accompanied by heavy shelling last night against our positions in the neighbourhood of Mesnil and northward of Albert.

After sharp fighting, during which the enemy captured an advanced post, the attack was repulsed.

We improved our positions slightly at night-time in the Villers-Bretonneux, Albert and Robecq sectors.

We captured prisoners and machine-guns during the various raids southward and northward of Lens.

There was considerable mutual artillery firing in different sectors, the enemy's being chiefly directed to our positions astride the Somme and Ancre, also in the neighbourhood of Festubert and the Nieppe Forest.

FRENCH FRONT.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

PARIS, April 22nd.

A *communique* states:—An enemy raid was repulsed last night east of Avre in the region of Thennes. We took prisoners.

An enemy raid east of Rheims was equally unsuccessful.

There is artillery activity at various points on the front.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANY'S CHAMPION AIRMAN KILLED.

BURIED WITH MILITARY HONOURS.

LONDON, April 22nd.
3.15 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing on Monday, stated:—The famous airman Richthofen was brought down in the Somme Valley yesterday. His body has been recovered and is being buried with military honours to-day. It is anticipated that the ceremony will be very impressive and worthy of the fallen airman's remarkable record.

General.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CATHOLIC CLERGY PREACH AGAINST CONSCRIPTION.

LONDON, April 22nd.

The Catholic clergy throughout Ireland yesterday preached condemning conscription. The priests in many instances afterwards administered the anti-conscription pledge to huge crowds.

The military have taken over the principal Irish railways, post-offices and telephone exchanges.

HOLLAND OVERSEAS.

CONVOY TO EAST INDIES.

THE HAGUE, April 22nd.

M. Rambonnet, Minister for the Navy, announced in the first Chamber that the Government intends to send a convoy of ships to the Dutch Indies with its own coal and escorted by a warship, in order to bring back certain members of the Government and to fetch certain commodities which are urgently needed by the Government.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

ATROCITIES IN RUSSIAN TOWNS.

MOSCOW, April 22nd.

The Government has protested to Berlin against the numerous atrocities in Russian towns and villages, because of alleged isolated cases of guerillaism or a refusal of the peasants to give up corn and oats.

EARTHQUAKE IN CALIFORNIA

LOS ANGELES, April 22nd.

There has been an earthquake in southern California and a portion of West Arizona.

Two towns were wrecked, besides much minor damage being done.

AMERICA AND THE WAR

MORE POWERFUL THRUST EXPECTED.

WASHINGTON April 22nd.

The War Secretary, in his Weekly Review, says that so far the enemy's enormous sacrifices have not produced primary results, therefore he expects a more powerful thrust elsewhere if the drive to the channel fails.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, April 22nd.

The silver market is steady.

UNSINKABLE SHIPS.

BULKHEAD DEVICE WHICH MAY FOIL U BOATS.

In these days, when the cry is for "ships, ships, and more ships," the man who can design ships that are "unsinkable" by a torpedo is a friend in need to his country.

Mr. J. W. Isherwood, of 4, Lloyd's avenue, E.C., the naval architect, claims to be that *national* benefactor. In an interview with a *Daily Express* representative Mr. Isherwood said:—

"My reason for advertising so extensively is to compel the attention of the Government to my designs. The Government knows that this is my object, for I have made no secret of it. I assert that 50 per cent. of the merchant ships that have been sunk by U boats could have been saved if they had been built with bulkheads in the proportion of about one for every 40ft. of their length.

"It is quite an easy matter," said Mr. Isherwood, "to build a ship which cannot be sunk by one torpedo—and, as a rule, that is sufficient to sink the ships of the mercantile marine to-day. I maintain that if the *Glenart Castle*, the hospital ship sunk in the Bristol Channel on Tuesday morning, had been fitted with ten instead of six water-tight compartments she would have remained afloat. The same applies to practically all ships that have gone down as the result of one torpedo.

"The saving in life, material, and food," he added, "cannot be estimated, but it would be great. I want to see a commission appointed to go thoroughly into this vital matter. For a whole year I have tried to get the authorities to act.

"In November last the Deputy Shipping Controller wrote as follows: 'The whole question of floatability has been decided on general principles, and I am therefore unable to take advantage of the proposals in the meantime. I shall, however, keep the plans before me for consideration should a different position arise.'"

Mr. Isherwood mentioned, in support of his claims that the American Government is making provision for additional bulkheads to be fitted in all merchant ships under construction to minimise the dangers from U boats. He also said that ten existing ships could be refitted with the necessary additional bulkheads in the time it takes to build one ship.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CATHEDRAL REGULATIONS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—As the seconder to the main amendment to the Cathedral Regulations proposed by Mr. Looker at the meeting of the seatholders and subscribers of the Cathedral, yesterday afternoon, may I be allowed to emphasize that the resolution before the meeting was *not* one concerning qualification for a seat on a Cathedral Body, but it concerned the temporary appointment of additional representatives to sit with that Body for a special purpose. I cannot conceive of any member of the Church of England being appointed for such a purpose nor of his being willing to serve for that object who is not in full sympathy with the aim and object of Christian worship and activities. There are numbers of members of the Church of England in Hongkong who value the Church's ministrations, as was admitted by several speakers at the meeting, but who, for one cause or another, are not frequent in attendance at Holy Communion—the Lord's Supper. Surely some of such men are qualified to say whether they consider this or that chaplain is the more likely to suit and to serve the spiritual interests of the Colony. The qualifications of a Chaplain have been defined in sub-section 1 of section 8 of the Cathedral Ordinance, as stated in the papers.

On the question of frequent "communication" this is not the place to enlarge. I yield to no one in a sense of the value of the means of grace which the Holy Communion offers to us, but I do feel that undue emphasis can be placed on, and a false value attached to, constant attendance at that Holy Table frequently miscalled an Altar. Attendance may become mechanical, and spiritual significance lost to sight if constant attendance at the early service is regarded as all-important. And harm is done to the Christian activities of the Colony if we emphasize the one service and, by so doing, minimize the spirit that should breathe in all the services. A sense of proportion is very important. The tendency is, or the danger is—is it not?—to lose sight of the activities of the pastor in the importance attached to the ministration of a priest, sacerdos, and not presbyter, elder.

It is because I am in sympathy with the desire to see a wider interest taken in the services and activities of Christian work that I seconded the resolution as amended by the speaker.—I am, etc.,

A. H. HARRIS.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1918.

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

HONGKONG C.C. TOURNAMENTS.

The following were yesterday's results in the Hongkong C.C. Tournament:—

MIXED DOUBLES HANDICAP.

A. Morse and Mrs. Hudson, (owe 2/6) beat F. Joseland and Mrs. Crawford (owe 3/6)—6-3; 6-1.

H. E. Murray and Mrs. Hammond (owe 1/6) w. o. N. E. Kent and Mrs. Kent (owe 15/1).

PROFESSIONAL PAIRS.

H. A. Nesbitt and H. R. Philips beat W. J. Morrison and J. R. Irvine—6-2; 6-2.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.

S. Majo beat J. M. Socters—6-3; 3-6; 6-2; 6-4.

HANDICAP SINGLES "A."

C. C. Stark (rec. 15/2) beat Capt. M. Jones (rec. 2/6).—7-5; 6-1.

C. Winkler (rec. 15/3) beat H. E. Murray (rec. 3/6).—3-6; 6-1; 8-6.

HANDICAP SINGLES "B."

A. L. Boult (scr.) beat Capt. Gray (scr.).—4-6; 6-3; 6-2.

MONDAY'S RESULTS.

The following were Monday's results:—

CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES.

Capt. Cooney and G. N. Manley beat C. F. Mallby and H. Handley Pegg.—6-4; 6-1; 6-0.

CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.

Rev. C. L. Cooper Hunt beat B. W. Bradbury.—6-1; 6-0; 6-4.

MIXED HANDICAP DOUBLES.

C. Thorne and Mrs. Black (rec. 15) beat C. C. Hickling and Mrs. Hickling (rec. 3/6).—6-2; 4-6; 6-4.

SINGLES HANDICAP "A."

A. Morse (recs. 4/6) beat F. E. Joseland (recs. 3/6).—6-1; 6-2.

J. R. Irvine (recs. 4/6) beat Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax (recs. 15/3).—3-6; 6-3; 6-3.

PROFESSIONAL PAIRS.

Major Ardonino and Captain Milner Jones beat A. L. Boult and H. H. Tayler.—6-0; 6-4.

EXPERIMENTING WITH A WIRELESS INSTALLATION.

TWO WELL-KNOWN CHINESE YOUNG MEN FINED.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. Dyer Ball, Harry Sling and William Ming, two well-known Chinese young men who are members of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., were charged, on remand, with erecting a wireless installation at No. 122, Des Vœux Road Central.

Mr. E. Davidson, who appeared for the defendants, said he would tender a plea of guilty subject to the understanding that the prosecution were not pressing the matter and that they would be satisfied by a nominal fine and the confiscation of the wireless apparatus. If the police did not agree to this course he would show the Magistrate that the offence was merely a technical one.

Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., who prosecuted, said the police did not intend to press the charge, as they were satisfied that the apparatus was used for experimental purposes. He proposed to ask the Magistrate for the confiscation of the apparatus at 122, Des Vœux Road, but he did not think he was justified in asking for the confiscation of the apparatus which had been found at Breezy Point. He thought, however, that the Magistrate could have no doubt that the bulk of the apparatus seized at Breezy Point was part of the wireless to be used. He was not an expert in wireless telegraphy, but he thought the apparatus was capable of receiving messages from a distance of fifty miles. He asked the Magistrate to order the defendants to be of good behaviour and not to use the wireless apparatus for twelve months at least.

The Magistrate: I think you have no objection to that, Mr. Davidson?

Mr. Davidson: I have no objection to it, but I hope that no stigma will be attached to my clients.

Mr. King: I wish to state that when the police went to them the defendants were aware that they were committing some mischief, because a part of the wireless apparatus was hurled out of the window.

Mr. Davidson: That is alleged against one of the defendants, Mr. Sling.

Mr. Dyer Ball said he would accept the plea and inflict a nominal fine, but he wished the defendants to sign a bond to be of good behaviour for twelve months. That, however, did not mean that they were bad characters. They must understand that they were not at liberty to use the wireless apparatus in the future, and if they intended to carry out any experiments they should first consult someone who knew about the matter. Mr. Dyer added: I find in the charge-sheet that the second defendant is described as follows:—"W. Ming, 30, Austria." I suppose that is a mistake.

Mr. Davidson: Yes. I have papers to prove that defendant came from Australia.

Mr. Dyer Ball (to defendants): Very well, you are fined $25 each, and must enter into a bond of $100 each to be of good behaviour for twelve months. The wireless apparatus is confiscated.

AN TWO MANS HEROIC PERFORMANCE IN THE AIR.

In a letter from Lieut. A. M. Scott, 10th Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, who went home about a year ago, he says: "Young Joe Radcliffe of Jardine's has been doing great things. He went into the Flying Corp, had been gazetted, but had to do three more flights to get his wings, *viz.*, pass as pilot. The story I heard was that when the persistent raids were on over London he went up one night in an old bus only doing 60. He was soon in the thick of things. Five Gothas doing 120 went for him, but Rad. managed to keep them off and fought all the way from Croydon to Brighton, about 38 miles, then he got smashed. Shot in the thigh, two bullets in the calf and one in the head. Coming down he smashed into a tree and didn't know anything till he woke in hospital. Rather a good effort!"

Lieut. Scott, since writing the above, had an accident practising bombing and was recently in hospital; his injuries were slight.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 20th April is as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate receipts for 16 weeks.
This Year	$14,090	$216,641
Last Year	11,740	212,296
Increase	2,350	4,345

SERVICES' ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

The following subscriptions to the above fund are gratefully acknowledged by the Treasurer for the week ending 23rd April:—

W. L. Leask	*	$ 10.00
A monthly subscription	*	5.00
An A.C.	*	2.00
"Ken"	*	5.00
C. G. Harrison	*	5.00
Per Miss Denison:—		
A. Denison	*	5.00
"Ole Bill"	*	5.00
H. Hancock	*	10.00
W. M. Humphreys	*	5.00
R. Sutherland	*	5.00
H. F. Campbell	*	5.00
A. Ritchie	*	10.00
S. J. Chinchen	*	5.00
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D. M. Ross	*	10.00
H. W. Bird	*	10.00
E. Davidson	*	5.00
G. S. Archbutt	*	10.00
A. Forbes	*	5.00
J. H. Brister	*	5.00
F. Grant-Smith	*	3.00
J. C. Nixon	*	3.00
"A Friend"	*	5.00
W. Nicholson	*	10.00
H. B. L. Dowbiggin	*	10.00
L. N. Leefe	*	10.00
P. H. Cobb	*	3.00
F. A. Wells	*	5.00
Mr. Justice Gompertz	*	5.00
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P. C. Potts	*	5.00
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R. G. Herbert	*	3.00
Dr. Forsyth	*	10.00
C. H. Blason. March and April	*	10.00
A. H. Crew	*	5.00
M. M. Maas	*	5.00
T. J. Fisher	*	5.00
J. Bentley	*	5.00
A. E. Crapnell	*	5.00
W. Butterfield	*	5.00
Asiatic Petroleum Co., N.L.W. W.H.B., W.M., C.M.B., E.B., J.R., E.J.O., L.A.C. and J.B.	§	25.00
"G."	§	15.00
		$308.00
Previously acknowledged		665.00
Total		$973.00

*—Monthly subscription.
§—Donation.

T. Robinson
(General Secretary).
F. G. B. HASTINGS, R.N.
(Naval Secretary).
C. L. COOPER-HUNT, C.F.
(Military Sec. and Treasurer).

STRIKING FORECAST OF GERMANY'S INTENTIONS.

AN UNHEEDED WARNING.

The following article, which appeared in *The Times* in October, 1907, on the subject of The Hague Conference, is a remarkable forecast of Germany's intentions, and had greater attention been paid to it at the time we should not have been so badly caught napping:—

"The German statesman does not lay down a mere proposition in the abstract. He assures us that his countrymen will always fulfil most strictly 'the duties which emanate from the unwritten law of humanity and civilization,' and he proudly refuses to admit that any country in the world excels Germany or her Government 'in the sentiment of humanity.' But, intense and profound though that sentiment be, they will not pledge themselves to refrain from multiplying to an unimaginable degree the horrors of naval warfare. They reserve the 'right' to strew the great highway of the sea with deadly engines when and where they please, to the imminent danger of neutral commerce. They reserve the 'right' of furtively placing such engines off the coasts and harbours of the enemy they desire to assail, without regard for the merchant shipping which is certain to be destroyed without a chance of escape. They reserve the 'right' to establish by the use of mines a species of so-called blockade, uncontrolled by those mitigations in favour of neutrals which the most rigid and conservative of international jurists have hitherto allowed. Baron Marschall promises, indeed, that they will use these 'rights' sparingly; they will not resort to these methods of barbarism 'unless for military reasons of an absolutely urgent character.' They will not use them, that means, unless they want to use them. Then, of course, the 'law of facts' must prevail. It is, indeed, the profound respect which Germany cherishes for law that prevents her from giving her adhesion to provisions which she knows that she would not keep. The authority of the law, Baron Marschall explained to the Conference, would be lessened were it not restricted to clauses 'the execution of which is possible from a military point of view—is possible, even in exceptional circumstances.' So the world is left with nothing stronger than the rage of the Convention to protect it, supplemented, on the one hand, by Baron Marschall's 'unwritten law of humanity and civilization,' and, on the other, by such remedies as Sir Ernest Satow's warning may foreshadow. The failure of Count Tornielli's committee on the other main subject referred to it is equally humiliating. It has left unsettled all the problems which threatened the peace of the world during the Russo-Japanese war, and it has made them more dangerous than before, by treating as yet open to controversy doctrines and practices long condemned by established law and usage. The last days of the Conference are being mainly devoted to the melancholy task of embalming in the shape of *vœux* the successive fiascos in which its protracted labours have for the most part terminated. The debates at The Hague have at least one conspicuous advantage, from which, if we are wise, we may profit. They have laid bare the degrees of sincerity and of insincerity in which the several Powers worship peace, and they have revealed not obscurely the fashion in which some of them hope on occasion to wage war."

GERMANS AND ITALIANS.

BRUTALITY TO PRISONERS.

Reuter's Agency has received copies of carefully verified sworn statements which have been recieved from British soldiers who have returned from German prison camps and hospitals as to the systematic brutality practised upon Italian prisoners. These emanate not from one particular centre only, but from over a dozen different parts of Germany, and are confirmed by independent testimony. They are all of recent origin, as the persons by whom the evidence is given have lately left Germany, the majority having been released from the camps in question only a month ago. In regard to the camp at Langensalza evidence has been received from over a dozen independent sources. Some of it is given below:

Private J. Taylor, Essex Regiment, says: "In November about 2,000 Italian prisoners were brought in and put in a separate part of the camp behind barbed wire. They were unnecessarily knocked about by the non-commissioned officers and guards, who struck them with rifle butts and scabbards. The Italians seemed famished, and used to rush for their soup, which was the supposed cause of the guards' brutality."

Lance-Corporal Horace Hills Suffolks, says: "Five or six thousand Italians came in. They had travelled three or four days, and had had nothing at all to eat. After they arrived soup was brought in, and as they were starving they rushed at it. The Germans then dashed forward, and stabbed them with their swords and bayonets, and killed and wounded a lot. Seven or eight Italians were dying of starvation every day in the camp. They had no parcels. I saw an Englishman give an Italian bread, and the Italian went down on his knees and kissed his hands."

Lance-Corporal H. J. Dadd, London Regiment, says: "There is a strong feeling amongst the English prisoners that something should be done for the Italian prisoners, who are being badly fed and generally pulled and knocked about, and who are, I understand, in our camp dying at the rate of six or seven a day through starvation and dysentery."

From Dulmen camp there are also many independent witnesses of the way in which Italian prisoners are treated. Private Vaughan says the Italians are shamefully kicked and knocked about in every way. Private Lee says Italian prisoners are treatd worse than others. Lance-Corpl. Greig says the Italians were brought in in a terrible state, and absolutely starving. "We used to give them our German ration whenever we could manage it, and they ate it ravenously." Private Baxter says the 2,000 Italians in Dulmen are starving, and absolutely mad with hunger.

From Cassel Trooper Findlay reports that the Italians are worse treated than the British, and that they are struck and pushed about by the German corporals. Bandsman Elmison saw an Italian bayoneted for going round asking for soup.

At Mannheim the same brutality is practised, particularly towards the Italians. Private Kelly says that the Italians travelled for twelve days on three issues of soup. They madly rushed for food and some were bayoneted.

From Munster camp Private Reddington reports: "The behaviour of the Germans to the Italians became much worse since their recent large captures."

Similar evidence comes from Zerbst, where Italian prisoners had arrived after a five days' journey without food, and were driven back by the Germans with drawn swords when going to get soup. At Hemeln camp the Italians were nearly starving, and fought like dogs for a bit of bread thrown to them by the British prisoners. At Friedrichsfeld the treatment of the Italians were equally barbarous, and the sentries shot them for trying to get food from the British. Equally revolting stories come from Ohrdrun, Nammelburgh, Stendal, Soltau Limburg, and Hamburg.

LADY BATHURST.

FIGHTS "TIMES" AND "DAILY MAIL."

Lady Bathurst, the proprietor of the London *Morning Post*, again appears in the spotlight when, by proceedings instituted by the Government, the editor, Mr. H. A. Gwynne, and the military correspondent, Colonel Repington, were fined £100 each and costs for the publication of an article in the *Post* assailing the Government and the War Cabinet for the conduct of the war in France.

Lady Bathurst, as the sole surviving child, inherited the paper from her father, the late Lord Glenesk, who died about eight years ago. She took active charge of the paper, and the journalistic world soon learned that she was actually running things at the office of the *Post*, for she made rapid changes in the members of the staff whenever it suited her whim or when she considered she had good grounds for finding fault. The reading world soon recognized that Lady Bathurst was ably upholding the policy of independent conservatism laid down by her father, and the politicians quickly learned that she was a power in politics.

When Lord Northcliffe set a lively pace in journalism with his *Daily Mail*, and *Times*, there were only two daily papers in London that rose to the occasion under this stress of competition—the *Telegraph* and the *Morning Post*.

Lady Bathurst has especially waged relentless war on the *Times* and on Lord Northcliffe. It has been a lively journalistic war. Recently Lady Bathurst induced Colonel Repington, who had been the military critic and expert of the *Times* for fifteen years, to come over to the *Morning Post* and fill a like position.

It was considered that Lady Bathurst had placed an extra feather in her journalistic bonnet when she employed Colonel Repington, taking him away from her most hostile newspaper enemy. But it is now noted that, while Repington printed many strictures on the way the Government was running the war when he was with the *Times* and was not arrested, yet he no sooner dipped his pen into critical ink on the *Post* than he was arrested and fined. It is wondered if the merry journalistic war has had as much to do with his arrest as his criticisms of the War Cabinet.—*Ex.*

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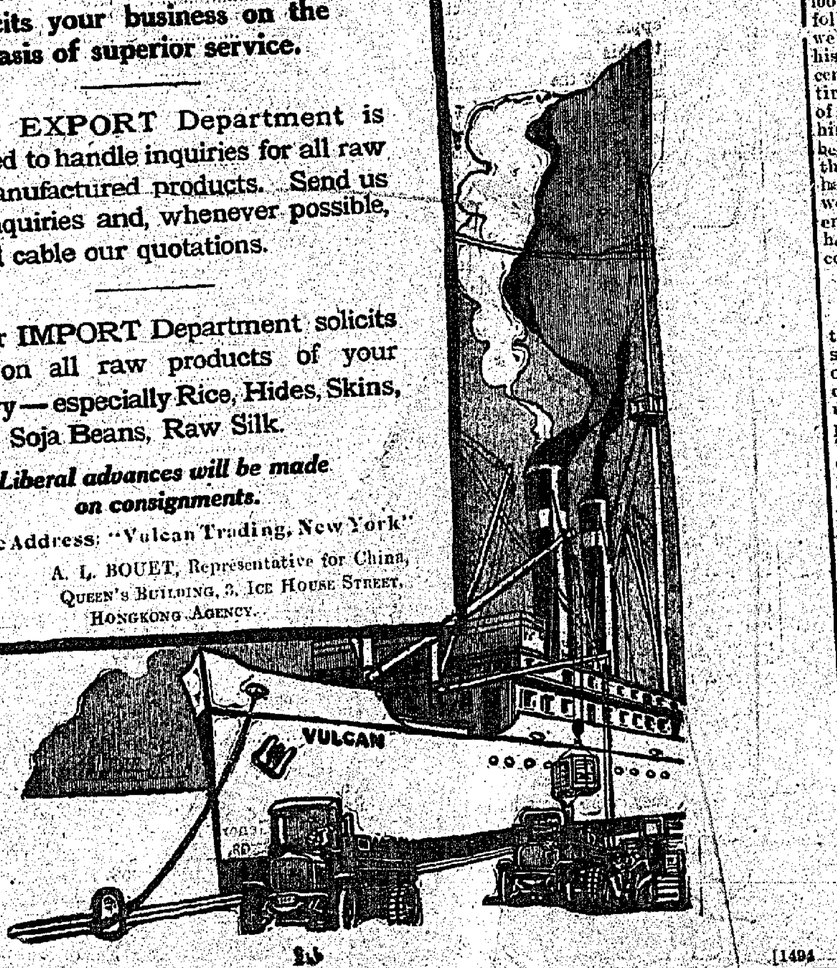
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INDUSTRY AFTER THE WAR.

DR. ADDISON'S PLANS.

ATTITUDE OF LABOUR.

The Lord Mayor of London welcomed the representatives of many interests associated with the industry of the country at the Guildhall, when the Industrial Reconstruction Council, which has been formed to direct public attention to problems that will arise at the end of the war, held its inaugural meeting. Lord Burnham presided.

The Lord Mayor said the subjects which they were to consider were of vital importance to the well-being, not only of the United Kingdom, but of the British Empire. (Cheers.) They were looking forward to the period that would follow when the war was over. But we were at war still, and he confessed that his predilictions leaned towards the concentration and consecration of their entire forces to the successful prosecution of the war. (Cheers.) The war won, in his judgment, for us everything would be won. The war lost, it was to be feared that much else would be lost. (Hear, hear.) With the knowledge that they would allow no problems to divert their energies from the prosecution of the war, he hoped that would have a successful conference. (Cheers.)

OBJECTS OF RECONSTRUCTION COUNCIL.

Mr. Ernest J. P. Benn, in explaining the objects of the Industrial Reconstruction Council, said it was a body of enthusiasts banded together to push one idea which would help them to understand better some of the industrial problems which now lie before the nation. They were trying to strike a new note. (Hear, hear.) The Industrial Reconstruction Council set out to preach the doctrine of self-government for industry. The complete organisation of every trade—every man in his union, every employer in his association—(hear, hear)—and from the two an elected trade parliament in each industry, with proper official status and adequate powers. In this way they would bring out the great fund of public spirit which existed within our trades. They would get nearer to the ideal when industry was recognised as one of the highest forms of national service; and they would do something to lay the foundations of peace and prosperity in the future. (Cheers.)

Dr. Addison said he was glad to have the opportunity to attend the meeting, because the pressing nature of the problems which would arise immediately on the cessation of hostilities was ever present to his mind. It was to give encouragement to the necessary preparations for dealing with the inevitable difficulties of the restoration period that he welcomed the formation of their association. Our armies in returning from the war would bring into our midst men changed from what they were before. (Hear, hear.) They would be conscious that they had rights as well as national obligations which they had done their best to discharge. (Hear, hear.) Whatever schemes we might devise in connection with reconstruction work, whether for in improving our methods of production, supplies, housing, or health, or transport, or any other pressing matter, sooner or later all these things came down to a question of money. They must depend fundamentally upon our being able to pay for them. Therefore the governing consideration in all reconstruction matters was the increased production of wealth. Unless we could so dispose our national affairs that all men, employers and employed, could freely co-operate in an effort at increased wealth production, distress must be our lot. The war had taught us something which he hoped we should never forget—that we had latent in our people a great capacity to produce, once there was the unity of spirit and the determination to produce, which was quite unsuspected before. (Cheers.) And by this power and spirit, when the tme arose, we could rebuild our industries, and could increase and maintain our services for the benefit of all in the wide markets of the world. But unless we had industrial peace none of these things could be added unto us. (Hear, hear.)

INDUSTRIAL REORGANISATION.

He referred to the invitation to different industries to form provisional reconstruction committees, and said he believed it was essential to the promotion of industrial peace that employers should belong to and observe the general arrangements of the employers' association and that every workman should be in a trade union. (Hear, hear.) They would be asked to form a joint council, and it was proposed to recognise that joint body for whatever purpose the two parties to it might agree it should undertake. The employers' association would be invited to guide and help in their matters, and the workmen to assist in regard to those that concerned them. There were some things which industrial organisation could not do, and some things it ought not to do. No organisation could promote the well-being of an industry by organising industrial civil war. They could not promote the well-being of an industry by manipulating prices that kept their customers poor. They could not promote the well-being of industry by bolstering up inefficiency in any form; and they could not help men who would not help themselves. Three things, he ventured to think, they ought not to try and do. They ought not to try and regulate the pace by the pace of the slowest. They ought not to provide any sort of encouragement to any sort of inefficiency anywhere; and, finally, they should not do anything which would fetter any man's freedom to make the best use he could of his own brains, skill, and enterprise. They could and ought to do a great many things. There ought to be no limitation of output, and our standard of unemployment should be revised. It was not for the good of an industry that there should be a standing margin of unemployed. (Cheers.) He would like to see the industries so organise themselves that they would be prepared to shoulder their full shares of responsibility. They would be asked to promote research associations. There was a wealth of invention, ingenuity and resource in the craftsmen of the country which had never had a properly organised opportunity of adding its contribution to our national stock. They had made arrangements with the Colonial and India Office and the Department of Overseas Trade to collect and classify and place at the disposal of representative trade bodies collected information of the demands upon our industries from abroad. But all the arrangements would not avail them much unless the industries themselves were organised, and could manage to settle a good many of the differences which existed at the present time, and would agree upon one body of men who should represent them for specific purposes. (Hear, hear.)

Nobody would rejoice more than he would at the industries doing more for themselves and being troubled less and less by the central governing agencies. The emancipation from interference by Governmental agencies almost solely depended upon an increased degree of trade organisation. We had almost unmeasured resources and capacities for development, but we could only achieve those things by getting away from party and parochial hagglings—by getting away from the conditions in which one shop or one firm could throw a whole industry into confusion. (Hear, hear.) We could only do it by securing comprehensive, firm, and satisfactory industrial understandings. (Cheers.) The time to promote these things was not on the cessation of hostilities, when the turmoil and dislocation of the rearrangement incidental to demobilisation were upon us. The time was now—(cheers)—when the need for sanity, constructive thought, and the abolition of recrimination was so urgent in the nation. We had clearly before us what unity of purpose could achieve. The spirit of our people was awakened. They had new hopes. They were impatient of old prejudices and old party and class disputes, and they were looking for a new and better order. (Cheers.)

Mr. G. H. Roberts said that, while we ought to give the war our first consideration, we ought not to pursue the policy of unpreparedness which characterised the nation precedent to the war. Just as the great need of the world was peace from the military point of view, it was equally imperative from the standpoint of Great Britain and the British Empire that industrial peace should subsist when military pence has been established. (Cheers.) If industrial strife was to succeed the war, recovery must be retarded; in fact, he believed, rendered absolutely impossible. We could not revert to the conditions that prevailed before the war. There had been a great awakening among all classes in the community. There had been a great revelation in the trenches and on the seas, and we must accept it as a certain fact that we had to provide means by which conditions were established worthy of the splendid manhood which had been displayed in the war, and to facilitate that purpose was very largely, he understood, the object of that meeting. They must not think they could make progress by divorcing one class from another. We must provide means by which classes could come together in co-operation to serve the interests which they had in common. He was certain what they called the Whitley Council would go a long way towards establishing durable peace in industry, and moreover would soften and sweeten human relationship, and would thereby consolidate our country and make it stronger and more secure than heretofore. The worker was entitled to be taken into their confidence. The average workman knew comparatively little of the complexities and the delicate intricacies of trade. It was not his fault. He had been denied the opportunity of becoming acquainted with these things. Many employers, unfortunately, adopted this attitude, "I am going to run my business in my own way. It is no concern of yours, so long as I pay you your wages regularly." But it was a matter of importance to all engaged in the trade. If he was asked what the average man required in life he would sum it up in the words, "Sufficiency and security." (Hear, hear.) In order to satisfy his aspirations the worker had to be admitted into a larger share of industrial life and activities, and he was sure when the accredited representatives of the workpeople formed part of the new industrial councils they would soon develop a sense of responsibility, based upon deeper knowledge, which would make for stability of thought and conduct in the community, and would be all the better for the particular industry concerned. (Cheers.) Employers must get rid of their objection to high wages. He wanted to see every workman assured of a wage that would provide him with all the decencies of life. And beyond that, he wanted plenty of elasticity in every industry to allow of the fullest exercise of brain, skill, and of experience, with the knowledge that the exercise of those qualities ought to be rewarded. There ought to be no limit placed upon the earning capacity of the individual. (Hear, hear.) An employer had no right to take labour without an adequate compensation. On the other hand, if workmen got the best wages, then they ought to give the best possible return for those wages. They would find that there was as much genius and talent in the lower walks of society as would be found in any other. It was mainly a question of opportunity, and a nation suffered irreparable loss because of conditions which stifled and destroyed great qualities. (Hear, hear.)

"DO IT NOW."

Mr. J. H. Whitley remarked that after the war would be too late for action. He would say to the men and women engaged in industry, "Do it now." His colleagues on the committee which drew up the report so much referred to began their work with the idea that their

(*Continued at foot of next Column.*)

SOLDIERS AND SUPERSTITION.

SOME INTERESTING SPECIMENS.

The feeling of fatalism is strong among soldiers, says a correspondent of the *New York World*. Many hold the opinion that "if the bullet is not made for you, you won't be hit." One soldier boasts that he knows he will come through the war all right because during his latest battle a large piece of shrapel on which he found his own initial fell at his feet.

"It was made for me all right," he said, "but it missed the mark, so nothing else can kill me."

Mascots and luck bringers of various sorts are numerous in all the armies. Tiny rabbits and black cats made of "lucky" metal are encountered more frequently than anything else. In many cases the charm which a soldier carries is something sent him by his womenfolk in the homeland—a thimble, a ring of a child's trinket that has been passed down in the family as a luck bringer.

Among soldiers' superstitions, one of the most characteristic is connected with the number three. "The third time is never the same" is a proverb among the Irish troops. "The third of anything is fatal" is a common expression among the English country battalions. Soldiers have been known to refuse to take their third leave, feeling certain that it will be their last. A soldier's third wound is said to be the one which must be most carefully attended to. A development of this superstition prohibits the lighting of three cigarettes with one match.

Odd numbers, according to the British Tommy, are more likely to be unlucky than even ones, and thirteen is no worse than nine. Friday as an unlucky day has been dethroned, and there is no particular bad luck connected with any day of the week in Tommy's estimation. Sunday, however, is pre-eminently a lucky day for battles.

The luck flower, by common consent, is white heather, and a piece tucked away inside the hatband is supposed to save the wearer from a fatal wound. Some regiments regard certain decorations and medals as unlucky, not to the wearer but to the regiment in general. One very well known battalion objects strongly every time one of its number receives the Military Cross.

As regimental pets, black cats are regarded as the luckiest, and the arrival of a stray animal of this colour at a gun-pit or dug-out is an event of importance. Every one is bound to be lucky for some hours at least. To meet a black cat while marching up to the trenches puts every member of the company in the happiest humour. On the other hand, a black magpie flying across the line of march is a bad omen.

reference from Mr. Asquith and his Cabinet was to deal with an after the war problem; but they had not sat together for many weeks before they came to the deliberate conclusion that there was no such thing as a line between during the war and after the war. (Hear, hear.) "We came to the conclusion," Mr. Whitley added, "that the proposals which eventually with unanimity we agreed to recommend to the Government and to the nation should be put into operation with the least possible delay. We came to that conclusion for a variety of reasons. We believed that many of the most difficult of the war problems could have been solved with half of the trouble and with double the the efficiency if the trades had had such organisations as we have now recommended. What business man is there, what workman is there, who has not felt that many of the things that have been ordered from Whitehall could have been done twice as quickly and four times as well by the people who spend all their lives in the business? (Cheers.) But these people had had to intervene because you were not there. You were not equipped. And very often it is only when the business has been half-spoilt that you and they have come halfway to the right thing." He had had many applications for copies of the report from all over the world. He had had more applications for copies from our officers and men in the trenches in France, Salonika, Palestine, and Egypt, and even in India than he had from people at home. He was speaking of personal applications made to him. To his mind that threw a tremendous responsibility upon them, who were not in the trenches, not to delay in achieving the plan which was recommended in the report. (Cheers.)

Mr. Ernest Beven remarked that he was one of those who were prepared, rather than tolerate the awful poverty and the brutal, inhuman conditions that had been imposed upon his class, deliberately to organise for revolt; but he was prepared to accept a reasonable alternative, provided they started upon a purely equal basis. They had to admit Labour to an equal status. That equal status had not yet been admitted. None of them who held the position of Labour representatives had deliberately called a strike; they had been forced to attack when they had been met with the adamant opposition of employers. (Hear, hear.) Labour had been asking for the machinery proposed by the Whitley report, but they had been refused. Employers had been asked to meet conciliation boards and had refused. If there was a desire to construct machinery for the reconstruction period Labour would be willing to meet them, but it might be free machinery to tackle the whole problem of industry. If Labour was to be asked to take responsibility during this reconstruction period to help the nation, then they must be prepared to give it equal responsibility in the management of the whole industry.

Sir Wilfrid Stokes proposed:

That this meeting gives its warm approval to the proposals of the Industrial Reconstruction Council as a practical means of giving effect to the suggestions of the Whitley Report.

Sir Hebbert Nield, M.P., seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

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OUR LONDON LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THE LESSON OF THE RUSSIAN TRAGEDY.

LONDON, February 25th.

The terrible tragedy of Russia has scotched Bolshevism in this and other Allied countries—at any rate for the present. Our pacifists and pro-Germans were never tired of proclaiming that Lenin and Trotsky were heaven-sent statesmen and diplomatists, and it will be recollected that at the Leeds Conference of the I.L.P., some months ago, an attempt was made to form branches of the "Soviet" in this country on the model of the organisation which has brought red ruin upon Russia.

The trouble of the super-Socialists of Petrograd was that they were unable to grasp the fact that it is necessary to adjust fine-sounding theories to the facts of life as they exist. Like certain philosophers and word-spinners of the Eighteenth Century they conceived the mad notion that the quickest way to create a new and better world is to demolish the existing fabric of Society and start afresh from a dead level of equality. Having been given the power they found that they could pull down quite easily; but they were altogether unable to ride the storm of the Revolution.

AMERICA SAYS "NO!"

It is useless to attempt any speculation at this stage as to the probable ultimate effect of the downfall of Russia. The general opinion is that what has happened must inevitably prolong the war. Germany must not be left in possession of the vast territory which has been filched from the once mighty Empire of the Tsars. A look at the map shows that our chief enemy now has access to the Black Sea, and what is there to prevent him from making that a Naval base of operations, cutting by way of the Dardanelles across our route to the East? Peace can never be concluded so long as the Germans are able to threaten us in that direction.

Meanwhile the only thing to hope is that the age-long, deep-seated, hatred of Slav for Teuton will find expression against the hordes of invaders getting deeper and into Russia. The combative elements in Russian life may be goaded into attacks similar to those which sealed the doom of Napoleon's Grand Army in 1812. The United States newspapers, reflecting opinion there, are writing as though the war may last for years yet. And it is significant that the President of the American Federation of Labour has administered a snub to the British Socialist Party who wanted them to participate in a Conference in London. "It is a form of treason to conduct negotiations with enemy citizens," he said. We can leave it at that.

THE CENSORSHIP AGAIN.

The prosecution of Mr. Gwynne, Editor of the *Morning Post*, and Col. Repington, Military Correspondent of the paper, resulting in each being fined £100, has once again directed attention to the Censorship. The charge against them was that in an article written by Col. Repington relating to the recent Allied Conference at Versailles, passages appeared that were capable of giving information to the enemy. As, however, the information in question had already been published in the German Press it is not apparent how this could be the case. The real offence would appear to be that the Editor committed a breach of the Censorship Regulations. He made a tactical mistake by voluntarily submitting the article to the Press Bureau, and then, after the Censor refused to pass it, printing it in an altered form without the Censor's permission.

Under a Government-controlled Censorship there are times when a journalist may deem it expedient in the public interest to ignore the Press Bureau and risk whatever follows; and that was evidently the position adopted by Mr. Gwynne. That is the personal aspect of the matter. What the Press as an institution as well as the public have a right to expect is that there shall be equality of treatment as between newspapers. A few weeks ago Mr. Lovat Fraser in the *Daily Mail* made a violent attack upon the Higher Command; but no action was taken. Thus, as the *Westminster Gazette* puts it, "one paper is prosecuted for peeping over the hedge while a blind eye is turned upon the paper which is stealing the horse."

CHINESE AT FOOTBALL.

The Y.M.C.A., are taking under their wing the Chinese labourers engaged on road-making, transport, and other work behind the lines in France. In order to cater for the needs of these men they have set out to raise £70,000, and towards this sum the China Association has made the handsome donation of £10,000. The Rev. W. E. Soothill, late President of the Imperial University at Shansi, who has returned to London after a visit to the Chinamen, informed an interviewer that he regards it as extremely important that the coolies in France, numbering many thousands, should be well cared for, as their good treatment will have a far-reaching effect when they get home.

The majority of the Chinese labourers are described as respectable farmers from North China. They have a considerable amount of time on hand, and it is said that when the weather is fine many of them pay, or try to play, Association football. Chinese chess, Chinese entertainments, cinemas, and books and newspapers in their own language are also provided for them.

CLUBS ON RATIONS.

Compulsory rationing, upon which the ten million inhabitants of London and the Home Counties enters to-day, will have the effect of curtailing, even if it does not temporarily abolish, the ancient rite of hospitality. With the principal foods rigidly limited you cannot with freedom and confidence ask a friend to dine. For your guest must bring his (or her) card, or else be content with vegetable soup, a mouthful of fish, some kind of milk pudding, a morsel of cheese (if it can be had), and perhaps an apple.

I find that most people are preparing to have meatless meals when they are from home. There is the certainty of getting the full ration of five ounces three times a week, 15 ounces in all, when the feast is prepared at home, but this cannot be certain in hotels and restaurants. The committees of the West End clubs have had an anxious time preparing to accommodate themselves to card rationing the members; and in one of the largest

(*Continued at foot of next Column.*)

where the members were asked to say whether they would eat meat rations with their club luncheons eight out of every ten declared for meatless meals.—H.B.

USE OF POISON GAS.

GERMANY'S LATEST MOVE.

The National War Aims Committee has issued the following statement:—

A movement has been set on foot by the International Red Cross Society of Geneva, with a view to inducing all the belligerent nations to abandon by consent the use of poison gas in war. It is stated that, in addition to a protest in the name of humanity which is being addressed to the combatants, the influence of the neutral Powers is being enlisted to assist in bringing about this end. Before forming a judgment on a proposal which may appear at first sight to be one which all who profess themselves to be civilised ought to further and endorse, it is advisable to consider the underlying origin of the movement and to survey the whole of the circumstances connected with the introduction of poison gas into war, and the situation in regard to it as it exists now. Reports of the present movement show that it is being strongly supported by German pacifists resident in Switzerland. More detailed accounts tell us it owes its origin to a well-known German professor of chemistry, whose conscientious scruples compelled him not only to decline to return to Germany to assist in investigations for the purpose of inventing more deadly war gases, but also to communicate with the International Red Cross Society, with a view to including the latter to protest against its use.

Let us now examine the possible grounds for this sudden and belated interest on the part of the German Government in the sufferings of humanity. To do so it is necessary to make a brief retrospect of the inception and the development of the use of poison gas in war. As is well known, its first use was made by the Germans in the spring of 1915. On that occasion the world heard for the first time with horror and stupefaction that clouds of asphyxiating chlorine gas had been liberated against unsuspecting and completely unprotected men, causing untold agony and death to thousands. So little had the possibility of such a dastardly device been imagined that the clauses of the international convention which forbade the use of shells designed to emit poison gas had made no mention of the emission of such gas in clouds from cylinders or other appliances, and such an idea had not entered into the conception of any competent authority except in Germany. It is evident that the commission of this foul crime had there been long premeditated, since the manufacture and preparation of the gas and its appliances, and the training of the personnel could only have been the fruit of many months' work.

THE ENEMY'S MISTAKE.

With as little delay as possible means of protection were devised and issued to the troops, and were subsequently improved and developed to meet the still more dangerous gases adopted by the enemy of later dates. But the measures adopted did not stop short at the protection of our troops. When the Germans introduced this new and deadly means of warfare they put into the hands of their enemies a weapon which could be used against themselves with terrible effect. Everyone is aware that the use of poison gas in clouds is entirely dependent on the direction of the wind. A study of the meteorological records of North-Eastern France for a period of ten years previous to 1915 would have shown them that for every day on which the wind blows from the east or north-east—the directions necessary to allow the Germans to use gas—there are at least six days on which it blows from the west or south-west, the quarter favourable to the Allies. In not more than two months in the whole year are the prevailing winds favourable to the enemy, and their preponderance even in these months is not so great as the preponderance of westerly winds in some of the remaining months. The Allies were, of course, not slow to avail themselves of this natural advantage, with results that must by now have made the German higher command bitterly rue the day that they committed what was not only a crime but a blunder.

The development of gas warfare became a conflict between the scientific brains and manufacturing capacities of the two sets of combatants. The brains struggled with each other in efforts, both to devise protection against the gases of the enemy and to discover and make use of new gases which would penetrate the masks of the opposite side. Great manufactories were called into being to provide the necessary respirators and to manufacture battle gases on a large scale. Time and superior industrial resources have assisted the British and the French in catching up on the original handicap, and the participation of the United States in the war is about to throw the balance overwhelmingly on the Allies' side. At the present moment the respirator worn by the German troops is markedly inferior in protective power to those with which the British, French, and American armies are equipped. Gases which penetrate the German respirator, but not those of the Allies, have already been employed by the Allies with marked effect.

On the other hand, the respirators of our troops give a complete protection to the lungs and eyes against all gases hitherto used by the enemy, and unremitting investigation and foresight are at work preparing for the adoption of new forms of protection to meet any future developments that may arise.

It is at this stage that the German Government is exploiting a movement for the abandonment on humanitarian grounds of gas warfare. Having let loose this pest of modern warfare they wish, when they see it about to devour them, to cry "pax." In order to combat the argument that it would be to their advantage to do so they are industriously circulating reports of vast quantities of a new and terrible type of gas which they have ready for use in the next offensive. There is reason to believe that the quantities are probably not so vast as they would have us believe, and that its nature is not terrible to troops trained in the use of the means of protection available. In any case whatever may be its nature we may feel quite sure that no humanitarian movement is going to stop them using it.

GERMANS IN BELGIUM.

POLICY OF DIVISION.

STRONG FLEMISH PROTEST.

For some time past the Germans have been trying to drive in a wedge between the Flemish and the Walloon sections of the Belgian population, on the well-known Teutonic principle of *Divide et impera*. To this end they have expended much intrigue, and, as usual, resorted to bribery when other means failed. One of their tricks was to establish a so-called Flemish University at Ghent, another was to set up a bogus "Council of Flanders, which, under German inspiration, had the audacity to proclaim the "independence of Flanders." Against these attempts to promote Bolshevism in Belgium the whole of the principal Flemish associations in Flanders have addressed to the German Imperial Chancellor the following vigorous protest:

ANTWERP, January 30th.

Excellency—When Belgium was overrun by the Germans, all political parties decided to cease their disputes in order to devote their whole efforts toward the people so sorely tried. The Flemings associated themselves heartily with this movement, and despite all attacks and calumnies directed towards the Flemish movement by some of its adversaries the vast majority of the Flemish people has remained constantly true to its pledged word. A small group of fanatics has not followed this line, but has striven to obtain the assistance of the invading Power, first of all in the affair of Ghent University, then with regard to the introduction of administrative separation, and now in the question of the political independence of the Flemish provinces. All opposition to this agitation is forbidden, owing to newspaper censorship, to the dissolution of all political bodies, to the restrictions upon holding of meetings, so that the so-called activists are practically alone in being permitted to express their thoughts.

In spite of this and in spite of every difficulty raised up against it, the Flemish people has let its opinions be known by every legal means at its disposition; it has not in any way approved or accepted the activist proposals. When the report had currency that Flemish prisoners were brought back from Germany earlier than their Walloon compatriots, all Flemings at once declared that every effort to separate Flemings and Walloons, and to accord them differential treatment, would only be received by them with unqualified disapproval. When the project of making the University of Ghent Flemish was published, although such an arrangement formed the object of the aspirations of all Flemings, they immediately protested on January 8th, 1916 thus manifesting their lively disapprobation of the intrusion of the invading Power. The signatories, although they were all firm partisans of the design to make Ghent University Flemish, declared that they neither desired nor accepted this intervention, since the Germans had no right to interfere in these questions of home policy.

When delegates of a so-called "Council of Flanders" were received by your predecessor, in March, 1917, at Berlin, a protestation was at once addressed to him, in which one of the points insisted upon was that administrative separation did not form part of the programme of the Flemish movement, that the so-called Council of Flanders had not the least right to speak in the name of the Flemish people, that its acts were condemned and profoundly disapproved, without reserve. The resignations of Civil Service officials both Flemish and Walloon, and their refusal to collaborate in administrative separation, have proved how widely disseminated were these sentiments.

BOGUS REPRESENTATIVES.

Since the little group of activists continues without any right to call itself the interpreter of the movement and of the Flemish population, we, the presidents, administrators, directors, and representatives of Flemish associations, institutions, and groups, desire to repeat that we disapprove of their attitude energetically and without reserve.

The separation of the country into two governments, with two capitals, a double series of Ministries, and to-morrow perhaps two Parliaments, cannot but weaken, both internally and externally, our dear Belgium, and this weakening cannot but lead to a catastrophe both for Flemings and Wallons without distinction. There are sufficient means of satisfying the linguistic claims of the Flemings, without leading to separation and discord, as in this case. Separation is in contradiction to our whole historical past. For centuries Flemings and Wallons have always shared the same fate and formed part of the same political organisation in times of happiness, or misfortune, or the greatest difficulties. The bonds that unite them have been but more closely sealed by this war, but with the present proposals the blood that our soldiers have so heroically shed, would serve to bring about the disappearance of our country of Belgium. Our most sacred political and economic interests are menaced by these absurd proposals. The organic whole that has made of Belgium in a few decades, by means of her commerce and industry, her rivers, her ports, and her railways, her agriculture, and her admirable labourers, all working in unison under the same Government, an economic Power of the first order, would be dissolved, artificially weakened by contradictory influences, and deprived of energy by being led in diverging directions. The narrow particularism which has done so much harm in the past and in the present would dominate. The equilibrium between the different political, religious, and social tendencies of our country would be broken, and Belgium left in a state of perpetual crisis, which would for years render the recovery of the country and the healing of the wounds caused by the war almost impossible.

RULE OF BRUTE FORCE.

We have felt more deeply than ever during these troublous times how serious are the drawbacks attached to being a people forming only a small nation in this world, where brutal force and injustice rule. What has served us has

(*Continued at foot of next Column.*)

FIGHTING PREMIER OF FRANCE

TALK WITH M. CLEMENCEAU.

The most effective tonic against war weariness that I have discovered here is a talk with M. Clemenceau, writes Mr. A. M. Thompson from Paris.

The French Premier is not young, like the Danton of the statue in the Boulevard St. Germain. Neither is the little figure under the black skull cap an heroic model of splendid energy like the Gambetta of the Place du Carrousel. But the patriotic fire that burned in the breasts of the two great orators of the First and Third Republic burns just as ardently to-day in Clemenceau.

In him you shall find no sign of discouragement or *défaillance*. He is as keen as on the first day of the war, and much more confident of victory.

When I asked him whether the men seemed tired when he visited them of late in the Alsatian trenches his sunken eyes kindled under his bushy eyebrows. "Tired?" he repeated. "*Mais naturellement* they are tired—of bad weather and discomforts. But if you ask me whether they are disposed to give in, I can assure you positively that they are *not*. Their fighting spirit was never better. They expect another German offensive, but they are absolutely certain of the result. 'The Boches' did not pass in Champagne, they did not pass at Verdun, and wherever they attack now *ils ne passeront pas*.' That is the universal sentiment.

"When I asked whether they found the conditions of their daily life intolerable," continued M. Clemenceau, "they answered cheerily that the conditions were not too good, nor yet altogether too bad. Only once did I hear a man complain that he for his part had had enough of it; and he was cooking the soup in a cantonment far behind the fighting line. I assured him that I had seen men in worse places. 'Yes,' he growled, nodding his head, 'that also is very true.'"

In one Alsatian village M. Clemenceau noticed a wounded soldier wearing the Croix de la Guerre and the Médaille Militaire. He went up to him and asked where he was wounded. "In thirteen places," replied the man. He had, it appeared, done some fresh prodigy of valour and been terribly mauled in the process. M. Clemenceau thereupon decorated him with the Legion of Honour.

FOCH AND HIS GENERAL.

Afterwards it occurred to the Premier that a dare-devil of that sort might have a bad record in the matter of discipline. He inquired, and found that on the occasion of his previous decoration the man had received along with it a sentence of 60 days' imprisonment. When everything had been prepared for the ceremony, and the general and staff had assembled to compliment and reward the hero to the function, the latter was found to have disappeared. Subsequently captured and examined, the man stated that he did not like the general who was to present the medal. Pressed to define his objection, the *poilu* recalled that the general had once spoken rather disparagingly of the south of France. "And as I come from the south" explained the gallant mutineer, "naturally I wasn't going to take a medal from him."

Here, in telling me the story, M. Clemenceau's humorous eyes twinkled. "That's the type of our heroes. A great deal more independence and character in them than ambition or bravado, *n'est-ce pas?*"

Those laughing eyes under the bushy eyebrows betray the secret of M. Clemenceau's greatness, and, perhaps, of the hostility his name excites among some of my friends. There is clear, humorous perception in them; but there is a mocking devil there too, a very French, Voltairian irony. And M. Clemenceau has also a tongue, never venomous—but, my word, it has a sting!

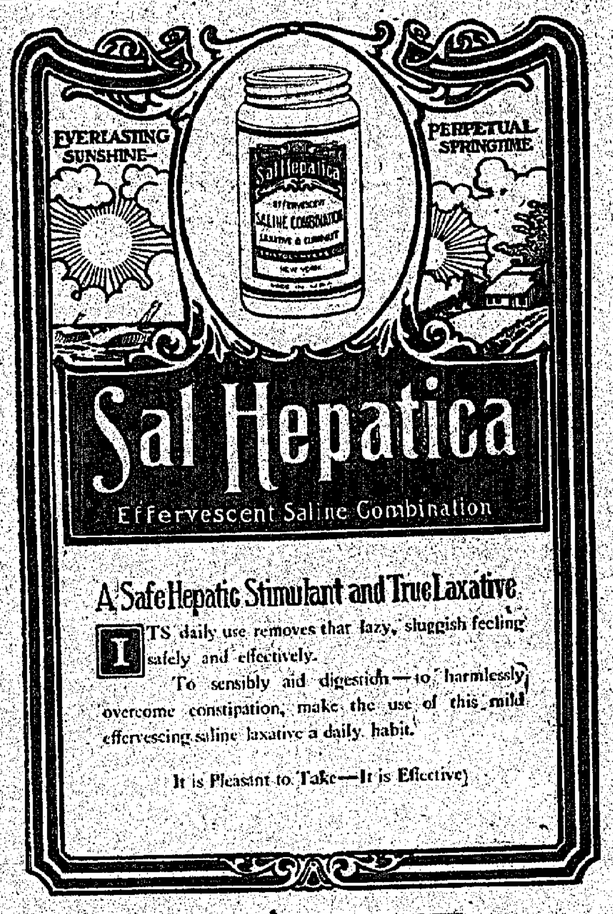
both the unshakeable will of our whole people, without distinction of race or language, to remain united, to place its honour higher than its possessions. It is in this sense that we have remained truly faithful to the finest models among our ancestors, true to their inheritance of courage and of glory, and it is thanks to this that we have acquired throughout the world that reputation and that sympathy which will be for us in the future a priceless guarantee. This is the possession of all Belgians, and nothing can separate those who have together accomplished these exploits and together endured these misfortunes.

We wish to conduct our own affairs ourselves, conformably to our constitution, with our own means, in our own country, without any assistance from without, and assuring to our national institutions the respect they deserve. We are profoundly convinced that every other solution would be but the expression of an incurable weakness. We reject the doctrine which maintains that all means are legitimate for the obtaining of rights; we consider it to be immoral and unworthy of our people.

We consequently protest expressly and energetically against the proclamation of the so-called "Council of Flanders" of January 19th, 1918. We reject it without reserve, denying to that institution all right of speaking and acting in the name of our country or of the Flemish population.

Louis Franck, President of the Federation of Flemish Jurists.
Auguste Vermeylen, President of the Association of Flemish Men of Letters.
Borgignon, President of the Flemish Catholic Association.
Dr. Terlinck, President of the Popular Liberal League (Brussels).
Professor Vliebergh, President of the "Davidsfonds."
Nicholas Cupérus, Honorary President of the Flemish Liberal League.
Dr. Nuyens, President of the "Ligue Thioise," Antwerp.
M. Sabbe, Secretary of the "Willemsfonds" (Malines).

The signatures of the presidents and directors of all the Flemish societies in the country follow.



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Mr E. H. Ray
Miss F. Reay
Mr D. Reichelman
Mr M. Rishwood
Mr & Mrs H. Eadie
Miss E. Esnalt
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Mr & Mrs N. Fillitis
Mr R. N. Ford
Mr & Mrs R. A. Fouke and son
Mr H. R. Franz
Mr Gesrard
Mr W. T. Golombeck
Mrs C. Goodsell
Mrs S. Gossler
Mr M. Grandi
Mr & Mrs L. Gray
Miss D. Grimble
Miss V. Grimble
Mr & Mrs Geo. Grimble
Capt T. P. Hall
Mr & Mrs Robt Hall
Capt F. H. Hamblin
Mrs Hamblin
Mr G. Harper
Mr Albert Hashin
Mrs A. F. Hodgins
Mr & Mrs Paul Hodgson
Mr W. E. Hoosewerff
Mr & Mrs A. Hoogestegger
Mr A. Shelton Hooper
Mr Robt Home
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Miss I. Kingsbury
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Mr J. W. de Roever
Mr A. W. La Roey
Miss Rowe
Mr Alf. Schofield
Rev. T. Vander Schueren
Mr Schultheiss
Capt & Mrs Schlotte and 2 children
Mr J. H. Scott
Miss K. Sewall
Mr C. E. Seybt
Mrs H. Sheelan
Mr F. Selby
Mrs M. Slade
Mr A. W. van de Stad
Mr C. P. Templeton
Mr T. W. Thompson
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Dr J. F. Thyssen
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Mr F. J. Wevill
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Mr & mrs S. P. Williamson
Mr E. J. Wilkinson
Mr & Mrs F. L. Wilson and son
Mr & Mrs Wilson
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Mr G. G. Wood
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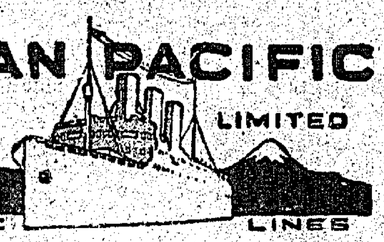
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"EMPRESS OF ASIA" ...	6th June.	"MONTEAGLE"	—
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"...	4th July.	"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" ...	11th Sept.

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SHANGHAI	"WINGSANG"	Wed., 24th April, D'light.
HAIPHONG	"LOKSANG"	Wed., 24th April, 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI *vid* NINGPO	"TAISANG"	Fri., 26th April, D'light.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 26th April, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"WOSANG"	Tues., 30th, April, D'light.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 3rd May, 3 p.m.

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Mukden.	Santu.	Hokow.
Shanghai.	Foochow.	Szemao.
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Swatow.	Kirin.	Changchun.
Lungchingchun.	Lungkow.	Hunchun.

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Tokyo.	Osaka.	Keelung.
Yokohama.	Moji.	Tainanfu.
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Shimonoseki.	Tamsui.	

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Vladivostock.	Nicolojevsk.

CHOSEN.

Seoul.	Wonsan.	Mokpo.
Chemulpo.	Fusan.	Chinnampo.
Kunsan.	Pingyang.	Songchin.

HONGKONG AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, MACAO, FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

Hanoi.	Annam.	Tourane.
Haiphong.	Hué.	Saigon.
Tonkin Provinces.	Quinhon.	Cambodge.

PHILIPPINES.

Manila.	Iloilo.	Cebu.

BORNEO.

Sarawak.	Labuan.	
Brunei.	British North Borneo.	

BANGKOK.

MALAY STATES.

Perak.	Selangor.	Pahang.
Negri Sembilan.	Johore.	Kedah.
Kelantan.	Trengganu.	Perlis.

Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Prov. Wellesley.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

NETHERLANDS INDIA.

Batavia.	Samarang.	Padang.
Buitenzorg.	Sourabaya.	Macassar.

East Coast of Sumatra.

WEATHER REPORT.

April 23rd, at 12.08.—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has increased considerably along the east coast of China from Weihaiwei to Foochow, and slightly over N. Formosa; it has decreased slightly elsewhere. The depression has probably moved eastward to the south of Japan, and a weak anti-cyclone is situated to the N.W. of Shantung.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 3.28 inches, against an average of 10.04 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock ...	Light southerly or variable winds, probably freshening later from E. fine.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	The same as No. 1
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan...	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

23RD APRIL, A.M.

Station.	Hour	Barometer Sea Level.	Temperature	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather
Vladivostock	6 a	30.03	39	—	—	0	or
Nemuro	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	..	..	—	—	—	—	—
Nana	..	..	—	—	—	—	—
Ishi'jma	..	..	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Island	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	6 a.	30.03	47	—	N	6	b
Hankow	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	..	..	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	..	30.02	55	100	NE	2	o
Gutzlaff	..	29.95	64	100	NE	4	of
Sharp Peak	..	30.02	71	94	N	1	o
Amoy	..	29.99	71	91	SSW	2	b
Swatow	..	..	—	—	—	—	—
Taihoku	5 a.	29.91	63	98	—	0	o
Tai-hu	..	29.88	66	—	—	0	b
Tainan	..	29.88	70	—	SE	2	b
Koshun	..	29.87	68	—	—	0	b
Pescadores	..	29.87	73	—	SW	2	b
Canton	6 a.	29.87	72	95	SE	1	o
Hongkong	..	29.86	72	95	—	0	of
Gap Rock	..	29.86	—	—	SE	2	b
Macao	..	29.85	73	91	SSW	2	of
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	..	..	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	..	..	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	7 a.	29.82	73	93	ESE	4	of
Tourane	..	29.81	72	—	SSE	4	b
Cape St. James	..	29.80	77	—	NNW	1	o
Aparri	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dagupan	..	..	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	..	29.84	73	98	—	0	b
Legaspi	..	29.82	79	94	ENE	1	o
Tacloban	..	..	—	—	—	—	—
Iloilo	..	..	—	—	—	—	—
Surigao	..	..	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	4.20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labuan	8 a.	29.91	73	95	SW	1	b

T. E. CLAXTON, *Director.*

1, BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squal, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundreds.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, April 23rd

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 8 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.86	29.86	29.85
Temperature	82	72	82
Humidity	62	95	60
Wind Direction	ESE	calm	West
" Force	1	0	2
Weather	b	cf	c
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open-air Temperature on 21st 82
Lowest open-air Temperature on 22nd 72

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 24th to 30th April, 1918

Days of Week	Days of Month	High Water H'kong Mean Time.	High Water Height	Low Water H'kong Mean Time.	Low Water Height
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	24	m 3 8	5 9	m 1 59	2 3
		8 48 a	5 4	2 6 a	2 1
Thurs.	25	m 3 26	6 3	m 2 16	2 4
		9 28 a	5 3	3 13 a	1 7
Fri.	26	m 3 4	6 6	m 2 42	2 5
		10 7 a	5 1	3 49 a	1 4
Satur.	27	m 9 12	6 9	m 3 19	2 7
		10 47 a	4 8	4 26 a	1 2
Sun.	28	m 9 40	7 1	m 3 45	3 0
		11 30 a	4 5	5 4 a	1 1
Mon.	29	m 10 10	7 3	m 4 9	3 2
				5 45 a	1 1
Tues.	30	m 0 18	4 2	m 4 30	3 4
		m 10 44	7 3	c 36 a	1 2

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

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Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA

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or to Reiss & Co., Canton.

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C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NEWCHWANG	"HWAH KUEI"	On 24th Apr. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 25th Apr., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNGKIANG"	On 27th Apr., 3 P.M.

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"HAITAN"	Capt. A. E. Hedgins	TUESDAY,	30th Apr., at Noon.

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WESTWARD

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On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

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S.S.	LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

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IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

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Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS.	Leave H'KONG. about	Leave S'PORE about	Due at M'SEILLES. if calling about	Due LONDON about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

R. V. D. PARR.
Superintendent.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT		SAILING DATES	
		tons		
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	‡† KAGA MARU	12,500...FRI.	26th April	11 A.M.
	‡† HIRANO MARU	16,000...THURS.	9th May	11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	‡† TANGO MARU	...13,500...SAT.	18th May	11 A.M.
	‡† NIKKO MARU	... 9,600...SAT.	15th June	11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	§ BOMBAY MARU	... 5,000...FRI.	26th April.	
	§ CEYLON MARU	...10,000...MON.	29th April.	
LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN			For dates of sailing apply at the Company's Office.	
MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURS. IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY				
NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL				
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO				
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON				

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG. VICTORIA. B.C., SEATTLE

VIA

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

‡† SUWA MARU... WED., 15th May, at 11 A.M.
‡† FUSHIMI MARU... ... TUES., 11th June, at 11 A.M.

‡ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone 292 and 293

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong	
SHINYO MARU	22,000	SAT.,	27th Apr.
KOREA MARU	18,000	FRI.,	24th May.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	SAT.,	8th June
TENYO MARU	22,000	THURS.,	20th June.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Middle of May.
KIYO MARU	17,200	Early July.
ANYO MARU	18,500	Early September.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER.
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 2274 and 2275.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hong'kong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available for two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available for six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to
P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line.
(TRANS PACIFIC).

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, HOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"MANILA MARU"	MONDAY,	29th Apr., at 2 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU"	MONDAY,	6th May at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintains cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy

"SOSHU MARU"	THURSDAY,	25th Apr., at 8 A.M.
"KAIJO MARU"	SUNDAY,	28th Apr., at 10 A.M.
"JOSHIN MARU"	MONDAY,	29th Apr., at 9 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.
For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building

TEL. Nos 744 and 745.

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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.

JUNE 21. and AUGUST 31. 1918.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Frt ht and Passenge Agents.
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

For	Per	Date
Amoy		Wednesday, 24th, 8.00 A M
Saigon		Wednesday, 24th, 9.00 A M
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Kobe, Honolulu Canada, United States, Central & South America, EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO		Wednesday, 24th, Registration 9.45 A M, Letters 10.30 A M
Saigon		Wednesday, 24th, Noon
Swatow		Wednesday, 24th, NOON
Saigon		Wednesday, 24th, 5.00 P M
Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Takao & Anping		Thursday, 25th, 7.00 A M,
Fort Bayard, Hoihow and Haiphong		Thursday, 25th 9.00 A M
Swatow		Thursday, 25th, 11.00 A M
Shanghai and North China		Thursday, 25th, 2.00 P M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow		Friday, 26th, Noon
Philippine Islands		Friday, 26th, 2.00 P M
Straits		Saturday, 27th, 10.00 A M
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, HONOLULU, CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO		Saturday, 27th, Registration 9.45 A M, Letters 10.30 A M
Shanghai and North China		Saturday, 27th, 2.00 P M

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 23RD APRIL, 1918.

Stocks.	Paid up Value.	Official Quotation 10.30 A.M.	Closing Quotation	Last Dividend.
BANKS.—				
Hongkong and Shanghai	$125	$590 sellers		£3 3/- for 1 year ending 31·12·17
INSURANCES.—				
Canton	$50	$33½ buyers		$25 for 1916
China Fires	$20	$133, buy.		$9 for 1915
Hongkong Fires	$50	$310, buyers		$27 for 1916
North Chinas	£5	T. 120, buy.		30% for 1916
Unions	$100	$800		$60 for 1916
Yangtzes	$50	$220, buyers		$21 for 1915
SHIPPING—				
Douglas S.S. Co.	$50	$68½		$4 int. account 1917, 18
		$49, sellers		
Canton Steamboats	$15	$20, sales		50 cents for 1917
Indo-China Pref.	£5	$3⅛, buyers		3/- int. account 1917
Do. Def.	£5	$150, sellers		6/- int. account 1917
Star Ferry Co.	$10	$27½, sellers		$2.10 for year ending 30·4·17
REFINERIES.—				
China Sugars	$100	$85, buyers		$12 for 1916
Malabon Sugars	P30	$29½, buyers		Ps. 8 for 1917
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—				
Kowloon Wharf Co.	$50	$81, sellers		$6 and bonus of $4 for 1917
H. and W. Dock Co.	$50	$121, sellers		$5 and bonus of $7 for 1917
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 100	T. 106, buy		Tls. 9 for year ending 30·4·17
LAND, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—				
Central Estates	$100	$99		$7 for 1917
Hongkong Hotels	$50	$37½ buyers		$3 for ½ year 31·12·17
Hongkong Lands	$100	$85		$3½ making $7 for 1917
Hongkong Land Reclamation	$75	$110		$5.25 for 1917
Humphreys Estates	$10	$5.90 s./5.80,		50 cents for 1917
Kowloon Lands	$50	$274 buy.		$2½ for 1917
West Points	$50	$78		$3 making $6 for 1917
ORES.—				
Langkats	£10	Ts. 16½, buy		T. 1 for year ending 31·10·16
Shells	£1	120/-		2/- int. account 1917
Ural Caspians	£1	15/-, buyers		9% for 1915/16
MINING.—				
Kailans	£1	40/-, buyers		1/- int. act. year ending 30·6·17
	£1	$2.85, sel.		None since 1910
Raubs	£1	32/-, buy.		3/- int. account 1917
Tronohs				
COTTON MILLS.—				
Ewo	Tls. 50	T. 181, buy		T. 20 for year ending 31·10·17
Kung Yik	Tls. 10	T. 16, s.& b.		T. 2 for year ending 30·11·17
Oriental C. S. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 50	T. 54, buy.		Tls. 6 for 1913
Shanghai	Tls. 50	T. 139, buy		Tls. 6 for year ending 30·6·17
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5	T. 9, s.& b.		7% on Pref. Shares for 1917
MISCELLANEOUS.—				
China Borneo	$12	$9		60 cents for 1916
China Lights	$5	$4.15		None since 1916
China Providents	$10	$7½, buyers		70 cents for 1917
Dairy Farms	$7½	$29		$2 for year ending 31·7·17
Green Island Cement	$7½	$6.90, sel.		60 cents for 1917
Hongkong Electrics	$10	$49½, buyers		$3 for year ending 28·7·17
Hongkong Ices	$25	$220		$11 for 1917
Hongkong Ropes	$10	$26, sellers ($25, buy.		$3 for 1917
Hongkong Steels	$10	$40		$1 for year ending 31·5·17
Hongkong Trams	5/-	$6.20, s./6, b.		9% int. account 1917
Peak Trams Old	$10	$6, buyers		7% for year ending do. [30·4·17
Do. New	$1	$0.60, buy.		35 cents for year ending 31·5·17
Steam Laundries	$5	$4, sellers		12½% for 1917
Union Waterboats	$7	$11		70 cents for 1917
Watson & Co.	$10	$5.60, buy.		None since 1914
Wm. Powell, Limited	$7	$8, buyers		

Rubbers. (Singapore Currency).	Paid up Value.	Year Ends.	Latest Quotation.	Dividend for Last Year.	Int. Div. to Date.
Ayer Panas	$5	Jan.	$9.50	25 p. c.	—
Glenealy	$1	Oct.	$2.30	25 p. c.	—
Kedahs	$1	April	$4.00	55 p. c.	20 p. c.
Kempas	$2	June	$9.00	40 p. c.	—
Malaita Pindas	$1	Aug.	$2.70	33 p. c.	—
Malacoff	$1	Dec.	$4.40	20 p. c.	—
New Serendah	$2	Dec	$4.40	27½ p. c.	—
Pataus	$5	Sept	$14.00	52½ p. c.	—
Sandycroft	$2	Jan.	$4.00	20 p. c.	12½ p. c.
Tapah	$10	Dec.	$17.50	35 p. c.	10 p. c.
Plantation Rubber in London			9/4½		

VERNON & SMYTH, Share Brokers.

COMMERCIAL

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	April 23rd
LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/1⅝
Bank Bills, on demand	3/1⅝
Bank Bills at 30 days' sight	3/1⅛
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/2⅛
Credits, at 4 months' sight	3/2⅜
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	3/3
ON PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand	418⅛
Credits, at 4 months' sight	413
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	74⅞
Credits at 60 days' sight	—
ON BOMBAY—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	—
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	—
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	—
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand	143⅛
ON MANILA.—On demand—Pesos	149½
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	133⅜
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	160⅜
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand	1¼% p.m.
ON SAIGON.—On demand	1 2 p.m.
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	49⅜
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	16.30
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	$44.85
BAR SILVER per oz.	42d

Subsidiary Coins	per cent.
Hongkong ...20 cents. pieces...	$0.00 Premium
Hongkong ...10 ,, ...	$0.03 Discount
Canton 20 ,, ...	$6.93 ,,
Canton 10 ,, ...	$0.09 ,,

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

Noon—Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

TO-MORROW.

9.15 p.m.—Second Performance of "The Witness for the Defence" at the Theatre Royal.

Saturday, 27th April:—
9.15 p.m.—Third Performance of "The Witness for the Defence" at the Theatre Royal.

Saturday, 11th May:—
Noon—Hongkong Jockey Club Half-Yearly Meeting.

Monday, 6th May:—
Noon—Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS*, JULY to DECEMBER, 1917.
With INDEX, Price $7.50.
On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS Office.

EVENTUALLY

YOUR CHOICE WILL BE

EMBASSY No.



EMBASSY No.

77 CIGARETTES 77

SAVE THE COUPONS

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd. [1468

OFFICE—14 DES VŒUX ROAD. 'Phone—358.

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

Now the warm weather is approaching, we wish to bring to your notice the advisability of having your fans cleaned and oiled.

All work entrusted to us will receive prompt personal attention. A large stock of fans and electrical goods always on hand and competent workmen can be sent to any address.

ATOMISERS IN STOCK OR MADE TO ORDER.

37

BANKS

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Francs45,000,000.
PAID UP ... ,, 22,500,000
(1/3 of the Capitel, *i.e.*, Francs 15,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors: André Berthelot
General Manager: A. J. Pernotte

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:
Peking
Shanghai, Saigon
Tientsin, Haiphong
Hongkong, Yunnanfu

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Général pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.
Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French exchange.
M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
Queen's Building,
5, Chater Road. Tel. 2440.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1918. [1470

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund ... £1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager.
Hongkong, 8th May 1917 [1469

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... $15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000, at 2/— $15,000,000
Silver ... $19,500,000
$34,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Chairman.
G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
F. C Butcher, Esq. | E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq. | W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. | Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKER:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
,, 6 ,, 3 ,, ,,
,, 12 ,, 4 ,, ,,
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1918. [9

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorised Capital ... £1,500,000
Subscribed ,, ... 1,125,000
Paid-up ,, ... 562,500
Reserve Fund ,, ... 650,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Galle, Karachi, Penang
Calcutta, Hongkong, Kota Bhara, Rangoon
Colombo, Howrah, KualaLumpur, Shanghai
Delhi, Kandy, Madras, Singapore
Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.
No. 7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 26th May, 1916. [887

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up ,, 20,000,000
Reserve Funds ,, 5,680,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—KOBE, OSAKA, TOKYO & YOKOHAMA.
FORMOSA—AKO, GIRAN, KAGI, KARENKEI, KEELUNG, MAKUNG, PINAN, SHINCHIKU, TAICHU, TAIWAN, TAKOW, TAMSUI.
CHINA—AMOY, CANTON, FOOCHOW, HANKOW, KIUKIANG, SHANGHAI, SWATOW
OTHERS—BATAVIA, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LONDON, SINGAPORE, SOMARAIA, SEMARANG AND NEW YORK.

LONDON BANKERS:
Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, Indo China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia America, and elsewhere.

Interest allowed on Current Account, Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

N. YANAGITA, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
8, Des Vœux Road.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1918. [699

THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORISED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorised Capital $50,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.
SHANGHAI: NANKING, Chinkiang, Yangchow Wusieh, Wuhu, Anshing, Taiyang, Tsin Hangpo, Soochow. HANKOW: Shasi Ichang, Nanshang, TIENTSIN; Pucting, Tungshan, Luanhsien Tsanghsien, Heingtai. HANGCHOW, Wuchow, Shaohsin Chiahsin, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo KAIFENG; Changteh, Sinyang, Loho Chowkow. TSINAN; Chowtsun, Tunhsien Linchi, Linising, Tsinien, Yihtuh Haiming, Chefoo, Tsingtao. TAIYUAN Yunchang. FOOCHOW, CHANGCHUN Kirin, Mukden, Newchwang, Dairen Harbin, Tsitsihar, Tieling, Chinchow Antung, CANTON, KUEIHANG, PEKING Kwaihwa Kalgan, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH.
Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted loans granted on approved securities Specially facilities for Home Exchange.
Hongkong 19th October, 1914 1188

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